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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 470.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

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- November 7.—Rev. J. C. HARRISON.
- 14.—Rev. HENRY ALLON.
- 21.—Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A.
- 28.—Rev. WM. KIRKUS, LL.B.

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S. R. WARD will LECTURE on SLAVERY at BRAINTREE, Wednesday, November 1, READING, Thursday, November 2.

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ANNUAL.—The only work of the kind published, is patronised by Members of Parliament, Political Associations, the Clubs, Literary Institutions, the Principal Hotels and Reading-rooms, and may be had at the Railway Stations and of all Book-sellers. It is in frequent use throughout the year, and as a means of advertising is superior to most of the weekly or monthly publications. Advertisements should be immediately forwarded to the publisher. William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street, London.

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THIRD CHORAL MEETING for the SEASON, 1854—55, will be held in FINSBURY CHAPEL on TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7th. To commence at half-past seven. Tickets, 6d. and 1s. each, may be had of Messrs. Ward and Co., Paternoster row; Mr. Parbury, music-seller, 24, Maddox-street, Regent-street, and at the doors.

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NOVEMBER 21st.—Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS, Birmingham,

"Popular Fallacies."

NOVEMBER 28th.—Rev. HUGH STOWELL, M.A., Man-

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DECEMBER 5th.—Rev. THOMAS ARCHER, D.D., Oxendon-

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DECEMBER 12th.—J. B. GOUGH, Esq. "Man and his

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DECEMBER 19th.—Rev. HENRY ALFORD, B.D., Editor of a New Edition of the Greek Testament, with English Notes. "The Intelligent Study of Holy Scripture."

JANUARY 9th, 1855.—Rev. RICHARD BURGESS, B.D.,

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JANUARY 16th.—EDWARD CORDEROY, Esq. "Agents in

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JANUARY 23rd.—Rev. J. HAMPTON GURNEY, M.A., Rector

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JANUARY 30th.—Rev. J. NEWMAN HALL, B.A., Surrey

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FEBRUARY 6th.—Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D., Edinburgh:

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In a stock of nearly four hundred Tracts, such numbers as have had preference with the public, are constantly requiring to be re-printed. The Committee are averse to tax the ordinary income of the Society with the expense this measure incurs; and they therefore appeal to the benevolent of every denomination of Christians for aid, according to their ability, in raising a Special Fund to meet this most necessary expenditure.

The General Income of the Society is itself far short of the necessities of the class whose welfare it aims to promote. Indeed, the fact that a Society having so great and good an object in view, receives, as yet, something less than a thousand pounds a year with which to prosecute its labours, needs, it is hoped, only to be known by those who possess the ability, to secure their prompt and liberal assistance, until it shall have received a tenfold increase. May the Lord, who worketh in us, and whose glory alone it is intended to subserve, bless the hearts of all who love Him to respond, as in His sight, to this appeal for assistance! "The liberal deviseth liberal things," and "God loveth a cheerful giver."—Isaiah xxxii. 8.—2 Corinthians ix. 7.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

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Contributions to the Special Fund, or General Objects of the Society, can be forwarded to the Treasurer, Secretary, or any Member of the Committee, or may be paid through any Banker, to the Credit of the "Weekly Tract Society," at Messrs. Bosanquet, Franks, & Co., 73, Lombard-street, but advice should be given to the Secretary of all payments not made at the Office of the Society.

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The Committee of this Society have now thirteen Scripture-readers engaged with the Army. Through the Divine blessing, much good has attended their labours; but a large increase to their numbers is needed, and which is confidently hoped may shortly be effected.

The need for this kind of agency must be self-evident, it being physically impossible for the Military Chaplains to accomplish all the duty which the battle-field, the posthouse, besides the ordinary casualties of a military life, will necessarily induce. The unobtrusive character of the Scripture-reader, being to aid, not to interfere with the clerical duties of the chaplains, commend it to the sympathy and liberal support of the Christian public.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that it is their intention to appoint a Scripture-reader to the Russian prisoners of war now in England. They have already, by one of their agents, distributed a large number of tracts in the Russian language, and hope shortly to report the appointment of an agent who will exclusively devote himself to that department of labour.

The Rev. Alexander Levi is appointed to labour among the Protestants in the French army, and is expected to be engaged in his Evangelical labours in the East by the 4th of November. The Committee hope shortly to increase this department of agency as they have received earnest solicitations so to do from the Protestants in France, as well as Christian friends in England.

The Committee, through the untiring zeal of the widow of a deceased distinguished general officer, whose kind contribution of £25 per annum for three years, has not a little contributed to the accomplishment of that object, obtained for the Scotch Regiment a Reader who has the Gaelic, and who will in a few days be on his way to the scene of his labours.

The Committee desire to express their gratitude to the Lord for enabling them to institute a mission to the wives and families of that part of the army now engaged on foreign service, and that this part of their efforts is not the least appreciated.

Thus endeavouring to sow the seed of truth beside all waters, the Committee would humbly and earnestly entreat of the Lord the continuance of his blessing, and with the greatest confidence ask the continuance of Christian liberality on behalf of their Missions, that they may yet more abound in the work of the Lord.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 470.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1854.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

OLD TOPICS IN NEW LIGHTS.

No. VII.

THE THEOLOGIAN IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.

CONCEIVE any illustration you please of utter incongruity as to place, character, and circumstance—a civic feast, for instance held in St. Paul's cathedral—the Convocation of Oxford University engaged in discussing the points of the People's Charter—a flourish of trumpets and kettle-drums in aid of the psalmody of some dissenting congregation—an alderman in the battlefield—a sailor mounted on a race horse—Benjamin Disraeli leading the Protestants of England to an onslaught upon the Papacy—conceive of anything grotesque, ill-assorted, and absurd, and you will not beat in any of these qualities a full House of Commons in debate upon a religious question. We need feel no scruple in thus characterising the unfitness of the House for this especial work. It is itself fully conscious of it, and nothing is more common with the leaders both on the right and left of the speaker's chair, than to deprecate religious controversy in a place, and before an audience, so manifestly disqualified to deal with it.

There are religious men in the House of Commons in about the same proportion perhaps as there are religious men in society at large; and yet, the representative branch of the Legislature, having been selected by constituencies without the smallest reference to religious character or qualifications—some members by the agency of corruption, some by the nomination of territorial patrons, some amidst scenes of turbulence and tumult, and almost all under circumstances unfriendly to that calm exercise of the gentler emotions and higher faculties of our nature required in pursuit of religious objects—it would be surprising, indeed, if the assembly, when collected, should be found to be one well adapted to discuss with knowledge, temper, and seriousness—with faith, charity, and diffidence—the innumerable matters that come up before them directly bearing upon the spiritual interests of their fellow-countrymen. The facts of the case, we are bound to say, answer to the probability. Religious questions in the House of Commons receive, of all others, the least dispassionate consideration. Commence as it may, the debate almost invariably runs into a hot polemical conflict. The customary courtesies of discussion are on no other occasion suffered to drop into such complete abeyance. The shameless manoeuvres of faction are never resorted to with more alacrity. The angry passions of political partizanship are never more easily, or more highly, excited. Want of information is scarcely in such instances rebuked or even remarked. Almost all the attributes of a deliberative body, are commonly neutralised, or, for the time being, suspended. The diners-out are more noisy than usual, less disposed to listen, more given to roar, more impatient to divide. Seldom, we should think, do members of ordinary intelligence and reflection retire from a religious debate in the House of Commons, without some disagreeable consciousness, that the character of the House has been exhibited in a degrading light, and that the country, if it could

but have witnessed the scene just concluded, would discover but little reason to be proud of their representatives.

Almost every man in the House of Commons, feels that a religious debate is an insufferable bore. Almost every member would avoid it if he durst; but it is well known, that these religious questions, or rather, questions of a politico-ecclesiastical character which run into the religious, are watched with eager interest by some considerable portion of his constituency. His position, therefore, resembles that of a celebrated actress, condemned by law to impersonate a part from which her feelings revolt, or to pay a penalty too large for convenience. It is coming to be felt that something must be done to abate the nuisance, and that it is utterly unbefitting the dignity, the historical fame, and the civil responsibilities of the House of Commons, that, in spite of itself, it should be converted into a theological convocation.

And yet, weary as the House is of polemical debates, it is to be remarked that they are growing more and more frequent. The present Parliament has probably spent more hours in this species of fruitless wrangling, during the two years of its existence, than was spent by the preceding one in more than double that time. The last session had many more ecclesiastical debates than that which went before it. The coming session promises to be still more prolific in this kind of produce than the last. What is to be done? What remedy can be proposed? Whence springs the rapidly increasing evil? What prospect is there of success in any attempts to root it out? All parties acknowledge its existence and its magnitude. The country, at one and the same time, aggravates and deplores it. The grand current of political feeling only tends to swell it. It would seem to be our unhappy destiny; but, as in most other cases, it is a destiny originating in our own past conduct, and deriving its entire power over us from our own foolish indecision.

Does any man of common sense imagine, that, divided as our population are shown by the Census Returns on Religious Worship to be, the political privileges, the exclusive rights, and the vast revenues, which are now made over by law to a third of the people of these realms, for ecclesiastical purposes, will be permitted by the majority, for any length of time, to be thus unequally distributed? Is it possible to imagine, in the presence of that deep religious conviction that has taken possession of differing religious sects, that any equitable apportionment of these honours and funds amongst the various denominations would be practicable? A nationally-endowed church for the minority must be provocative of perpetual assault; whilst, at the same time, religious opinion in this country repudiates with loathing the equal endowment of the teachers of all sects. So long, therefore, as we have a Church Establishment, so long must we expect increasing diversities of opinion and feeling between it and the expanding intelligence and power of the vast masses which it excludes. The favoured child will be exposed to worry, just in proportion as the unfavoured children become more numerous and powerful. The Legislature, which stands to the National Church in *loco parentis*, will be harassed with complaints, more frequent and loud, until its unwise partiality shall have been put an end to. And, inasmuch as it is impossible to clothe and feed all alike, the only solution of the difficulty which presents itself is, to extend protection to all, and to minister State favour and State support to none.

Till Parliament has recognised this great principle—from the honest recognition of which it now shrinks with timidity—Parliament must not be surprised to find that it is made a theological convocation in spite of itself.

VOLUNTARIISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE House of Lords' judgment on the Braintree case, and Mr. Mann's Report on the Census, are the two recent events which have contributed most to the cause of religious Willinghood. By both the service rendered has been so extraordinary and so obvious,

that their most valuable results have been in some danger of being lost through the apparent impossibility of gaining from them arguments additional to those appearing on the surface. On both, too, our adversaries have sought to evade the consequences by a rigid attention to details which the friends of religious freedom have been too often tempted to waive; and it is within our knowledge that in many instances the natural fruits of the Braintree decision are filched from conscientious Voluntaries by much the same kind of artifice as that by which the Bishop of Oxford has sought to deprive the Census returns of their legitimate credit.

The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-Patronage and Control have addressed themselves to supply both these deficiencies. In their forthcoming Church Rate Manual they propose, we understand, to clear up to the unlearned the precise meaning and effect of the Braintree decision, so that the innumerable illegalities, by means of which Church-rates are carried through vestries, shall no longer be possible; while, in the volume on the Census which has just come into our hands,* they have not only disposed of the cavillings of Bishop Wilberforce, but have brought to light further results which may well lead that somewhat "rash and rude" prelate to regret his ill-advised innuendoes.

In a few preliminary pages his lordship's charges are summarily disposed of by a searching, yet anything but hypercritical, analysis. We may best express the impression on our own minds in reading it, by reminding our reader's of *Punch's* picture, a few years back, of Lord Clarendon "shaking the bran out of the Dolly Brae affair." Nor is this all. Our ability to maintain the position chosen for us by our opponents being proved, a new line is boldly selected which not only is undisputed by the Bishop, but obviously affords every advantage to the Establishmentarian side or the argument. The proof from numerical attendance is waived, and the whole case is rested upon *the relative quantum of accommodation furnished by State-aid and by voluntary efforts*. Fifty years ago, it appears by Mr. Mann's tables, the State-Church started with an amount of accommodation already nearly equal to his estimate of the provision required for religious worshippers, the Voluntaries at that time having an accommodation, standing relatively, of not one-fifth of the whole. During that fifty years a doubled population have required a doubled provision. By whom, and from what source, has that provision been supplied? The State-Church has not only not afforded it—it has not even filled up its proportionate quota. In every county in England and Wales it has been deficient, to an extent ranging from 18 per cent. in Middlesex to 100 per cent. in Huntingdon; while the Voluntaries have filled up the enormous void thus left by an excess of effort above their proportion ranging from 91 per cent. (the lowest) in Surrey to 2,010 per cent. in Shropshire.

This astonishing fact—and it is only one among several—does not appear, *i. e.*, it is not expressly set out in figures on the face of Mr. Mann's report. It was not within the range of his duty to attempt any such calculations. He was not—to quote from the work under review—"called upon to construct statistical arguments to the advantage or prejudice of any religious party or system," his "duty being discharged in presenting the returns made by each religious body in such a form as to allow of comparison and of new classifications to almost any extent that ingenuity or curiosity might suggest." In the work before us, taking these returns as the basis, an entirely set of new tables is constructed, showing throughout

* Voluntaryism in England and Wales: or the Census of 1851. pp. 113. Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, 2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, and all Booksellers.

England and Wales as a whole and in every county separately, the relative results, as to religious extension during the last half-century, of State-aid and voluntary effort. These tables, exclusively of some minor details scattered through the treatise, occupy about twenty pages of the entire work. They offer this great advantage to the general reader, that while they will all be used for reference, a very small portion—a single page we should imagine—is sufficient to explain completely their design and conclusiveness.

We are at some loss to select instances of the startling results here made apparent. In a short table at the outset the increase of Church accommodation during the last fifty years is exhibited as not only below the rate of any denomination, but as hardly admitting of serious comparison. The Church has increased 30 per cent, the Independents 249, the Baptists 315, the Methodists 930. The only denominations at all approaching the Church level are the Moravians, who have only doubled it in their rate of increase, and the Friends and Unitarians, whose rate is 49 and 46 per cent respectively.

But for the increase of population to which we have adverted, this fact would have less significance. It might readily be supposed that the church, being already so widely extended, had not the room for increase which was open to other denominations, and that in fact its power to "hold its own" against their combined intrusions, furnished the strongest argument in favour of the State-Church system. But when the fact is remembered, that the contest throughout has been in breaking up new ground, in furnishing religious provision for fresh and untouched millions, the first blush of the argument afforded by these figures against the State Church principle is something overwhelming.

And it must be added that even this is not all. The increase of the Church, we have seen, is 30 per cent. The population during the same period has doubled, i. e. has increased 100 per cent. But inasmuch as the Church at the commencement of the century reckoned nearly the whole population (more than four-fifths) among its adherents, it follows that it has fallen short of its natural increase nearly 70 per cent. We repeat; seventy per cent. of the descendants of those who were churchmen in 1801, do not belong to its communion. They are Dissenters or nothing.

A third conclusion warranted by the Census may be thus stated. In the course of the last fifty years and in the order of descent there has been a great change in the constitution of the Episcopal Church. The term "secession" in place of "change" would more directly express the facts which will now be presented; but its use in the present instance would not be strictly accurate—secession implying previous adhesion to the Church, whether from conviction or from the force of habit.—The population has doubled in the fifty years since 1801, but the sittings have increased only thirty per cent. If it be assumed that the number of actual adherents, proportionately to the number of sittings, was the same in 1801 as in 1851, then it is clear that the increase of adherents of the Church of England within the same period has only been 30 per cent. It follows that 70 per cent. of the descendants of those who in 1801 held the creed of the Church and conformed to it are no longer of its communion, but either are Dissenters or have passed into the ranks of that large mass who are outside the pale of Christian fellowship in any form. The inaction of the Church for the thirty years—1801 to 1831—left no other course but change or secession to very many whose immediate predecessors were of the Church, and by whom they had, in childhood, been conducted to its ministrations and ordinances. The Wesleyans, the Independents, the Baptists, or some other religious denomination, did provide the means of assembling for religious worship, and for the preaching of the word; and thus, by a natural and almost necessary process, whole families and neighbourhoods left the Church of their forefathers, and became actually, if not actively, Dissenters from its order and discipline, and independent of its authority. That there has been secession in its positive form there can be no doubt; but the actual serious secession or change of 70 per cent. since 1801 may be traced distinctly to the benumbing influence of State-support, which, by leading them to rely upon something external to, and independent of their own efforts, has stunted the growth of whatever was energetic in aim or action.

The preceding extract speaks of the inaction of the Church down to 1831. The extraordinary efforts of the denomination since that period, are highly eulogised by the writer, who, with an exact perception of his point, adds new force to the facts on which Lord Aberdeen lately commented so impressively. Up to 1831, the Episcopalians of this country, relying upon and obtaining State-aid, raised less than two millions of money in thirty years, and built only 500 Churches. Being then given to understand that they must depend on their own resources, and in spite of every obstacle placed in their way by law and by the commission, they raised in twenty years, FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS of money, and build upwards of Two THOUSAND churches. "Voluntaries can well afford to be gene-

rously oblivious of the contempt heretofore cast upon their cherished principle, in their admiration of that practical homage which has been paid to it by its opponents, and in their delight at the obvious tendency of the Church's recent operations to prepare it for exclusive reliance on the sufficiency of Christian willinghood."

We cannot pretend to refer to all that there is in this short pamphlet. Yet it is not complete: nor ought it to be. It suggests more than it says, both for thought and for action. It will give a new flip to the study of the religious census. The statist will have a new direction given to his inquiries; while the general reader will feel that while undue demand is not made upon his powers of attention, he can share in no slight degree the enjoyment of the statist.

Need we add that this work is one which all our readers should not only study themselves, but which they should make a point of putting into the hands of public men and of thoughtful members of the Establishment.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY—THE NEW COUNCIL.

The election of the new Council of the University of Oxford took place, in the Convocation House, on Tuesday morning. First, the votes for the six Heads of Houses were taken, and then the poll was closed, and the names of the chosen were read up by the Vice-Chancellor; next, the Professors were elected, and thirdly, the Residents; the names of each section being read up at the close of the poll, as in the case of the Heads. The following was the result:—For the heads—Dr. Williams, Warden of New College, 126 votes; Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol, 106 votes; Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel, 101 votes; Dr. Gaisford, Dean of Christchurch, 93 votes; Doctor Jeune, Master of Pembroke, 74 votes; Dr. Symonds, Warden of Wadham, 70 votes. Professors—Rev. R. Hussey, B.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, 146 votes; Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, 104 votes; G. B. Daubeny, D.M., Professor of Chemistry, 100 votes; Rev. E. Cardwell, D.D., Camden Professor of Ancient History, and Principal of Alban Hall, 99 votes; Rev. J. M. Wilson, B.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, 79 votes; W. F. Donkin, M.A., Savilian Professor of Astronomy, 79 votes. Residents—Rev. H. L. Mansell, B.D., St John's, 82 votes; Rev. J. B. Mozley, B.D., Magdalen College, 71 votes; Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, 64 votes; Rev. R. Mitchell, B.D., Magdalen Hall, 60 votes; Rev. O. Gordon, B.D., Christchurch, 60 votes. For the sixth place two candidates received equal numbers: Rev. C. Marriott, B.D., Oriel College, 66 votes; Rev. M. Pattison, B.D., Lincoln College, 66 votes. After much consultation, the Vice-Chancellor only declared the five first named duly elected. Yesterday the Congregation proceeded to elect the sixth member; when the Rev. Charles Marriott, B.D., Oriel College, was declared duly elected. He obtained 70 votes; his competitor, the Rev. M. Pattison, B.D., Lincoln College, 65 votes.

It will be seen that the Council contains classical scholars, mathematicians, theologians, and representatives of the moral and physical sciences. Its members belong to various sections of political and theological party. There is a large majority of Mr. Gladstone's supporters in the Council, as there is in the constituency. But this majority includes some of the coldest of the number, and excludes some of the warmest; and it consists partly of Puseyites who support their representative for his ecclesiastical sympathies—partly of Liberals, who support him for his politics. The only controversialist in the Council is Dr. Pusey. The two candidates who received the largest number of votes are Anglicans and Tories, of that class which has long been regarded as the characteristic offspring of the University of Oxford. Indeed the Council contains the names of three or four of the ablest and most noted obstructives in the University. A majority, though but a small one, of its members have hitherto been opposed to some of the leading principles of the Oxford Bill.

PROJECTED DENOMINATIONAL NEWSPAPER. (From the Baptist Magazine.)

A project for establishing a Baptist newspaper has again been publicly announced. Leeds is pointed out as the town whence it is to issue; an able young minister is named for the editorial labour; and several respectable gentlemen are represented as willing to sanction and support it. Under these circumstances, we should not be doing our duty either to the projectors or to the public at large, if we did not avow our decided opinion that such a publication is not desirable, and that the attempt to establish it must prove, as every attempt of the same kind has proved, an utter failure. Steadfast adherence to Dissenting principles is necessary for the conductors of any newspaper which is to promote Dissenting interests; but the Baptists, as such, have no political or social interests separate from those of their fellow Dissenters, and in the pursuit of common objects it is well known that "union is strength." There are only two Protestant communities in England that can carry on denominational newspapers effectively—the Episcopalians and Wesleyans. To say nothing of numerical or pecuniary strength, there is no third body sufficiently exclusive in its taste or predilections to be content with a denominational paper. In matters in which Divine revelation does not prescribe the course, Baptists always want to know what other people are doing as well as what their own co-religionists say. Baptists

desire to see discussions and intelligence which would never find their way into a Baptist newspaper, except as they might be copied from other papers some time after their original appearance. Baptist interests require that the proceedings of our societies, and the sentiments of our writers on public affairs should be read not exclusively by Baptists, or by persons who would subscribe to a Baptist journal, but by Christians of other communities. The tendency of such a paper would be to render Baptists and their affairs less known than they now are to Congregationalists and Presbyterians; and the proceedings of Congregationalists and Presbyterians less known than they now are to Baptists. If the enterprise were to succeed, it would place our denomination at a greater distance than ever from other Christian denominations; if it fail, the short-lived rival will injure existing publications which are in some degree advancing our principles, but some of which cannot bear the loss of even a few subscribers. In the important article of advertisements, so essential to the pecuniary prosperity of a newspaper, the exclusive character of the circulation would operate fatally. A governess desiring a situation, a family desiring a servant, a housekeeper desiring lodgers, a young couple desiring apartments, a school-master desiring additional pupils, an author desiring to make known his books, would have to choose between the expenditure of their money in a newspaper circulating among Baptists and Pædobaptists, and its expenditure in one circulating only among those Baptists who prefer the Baptist newspaper to one conducted on more general principles. These considerations we respectfully submit to our friends who look favourably upon this undertaking, if they have not as yet committed themselves to it irrevocably. Should the attempt be made, we do not intend to wage war against the new-comer, or to take any measures to realize our sinister forebodings; but we deem it our duty to declare now, fearlessly and frankly, our firm conviction that the project can only bring disappointment to its promoters, and detriment to those interests which they desire to serve.

THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.—We understand that the Executive of this Society propose spending the coming winter in continuing the systematic efforts they have lately been making for the thorough organization of the Society's friends, and the increase of the Society's resources. That they may do this effectively, they have resolved upon the appointment of a Travelling Secretary, whose time will be devoted to this work, and to the collection of information preparatory to the electoral action contemplated by the Committee. The appointment has, we learn, been offered and accepted by the Rev. Edward S. Pryce, of Gravesend, whose qualifications for the office will, if we mistake not, be acknowledged by a wide circle of the Society's friends. He has just started on a preliminary tour in Yorkshire.

PROSECUTION FOR BRAWLING IN A CHURCHYARD.—Our readers will not have forgotten that a fisherman named Thomas Dunn, of Mervagissey, Cornwall, has been recently cited in the Exeter Consistorial Court, for "brawling" in the parish churchyard, whilst attending his grandmother's funeral. The offence consisted in his not taking off his hat when required to do so by Mr. Summersford, the curate. The weather was cold, and Mr. Dunn (who is a Dissenter, and a very well-educated man), has been ill; besides, he said, the Bible did not require it. The curate stated in the articles of complaint that Dunn "looked defiantly and impudently at him," but this is denied by those present at the funeral. The case was finally adjudicated upon by the Rev. Chancellor Martin, on Friday, at Exeter, who said that the defendant's conduct, if free from premeditated disrespect, and not actually a breach of the law, was certainly on the very verge of it, and the defendant only "narrowly escaped" the penalties. On the other hand it was very much to be regretted that the Rev. J. Allen, the promoter of the suit, had not tried a quiet and Christian remonstrance, instead of legal proceedings. The sentence was that the articles were not proved, and that the defendant was dismissed.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A PLACE OF WORSHIP.—On Sunday morning last Zion Chapel, on Lansdowne-hill, in this town (in which the late Rev. J. Crabb officiated during the latter years of his life), was the scene of one of the most extraordinary exhibitions ever witnessed in a religious edifice. It appears that, during the illness of the pastor, the Rev. J. Trestrail, the pulpit is occupied by supplies, and bills were issued on the previous day, stating that on Sunday last "a gentleman from London" would preach in the morning and evening, and went on to say that "this gentleman has been much occupied in reclaiming penitent adult criminals, and preaching the Gospel to the poor in London." Accordingly, on Sunday morning the party in question entered the pulpit, and Mr. Lewis (one of the deacons) proceeded to read the morning service of the Church of England, as far as the first lesson, when the stranger gave out the 55th chapter of Isaiah, but, instead of going on with the chapter, he suddenly stepped out on the top of the pulpit stairs, and violently drew back one of the curtains in front of the organ gallery. He was about to do the same with the other curtain, when one of the persons in the gallery stopped him, and drew the other to again. The stranger then re-entered the pulpit, and, addressing the congregation, said, "Dear friends, I think it my duty to tell you there are rogues and pickpockets in this chapel; but the police are aware of it, and will take them into custody at the close of this service." He further recommended all the people present to take care of their pockets, as he should not be accountable for what should be lost! All this while he kept his eyes fixed on the person in the gallery, who is a most respectable inhabitant of Southampton, and who at length

asked him if he meant him, to which the reply was a vehement shout, "I say rogues and thieves." In reply to a further question from the same person, as to who and what he was, as he should like to know his name, the stranger told him that the wrath of God and damnation would rest upon him as long as he lived. Meantime, the congregation had all left the chapel, with the exception of about half-a-dozen, when the party gave out a text, and kept them in till about half-past one o'clock. In the evening the chapel doors were not opened, as the only effectual means of preventing a repetition of the above strange antics. It appears, from what we have heard, that this gentleman was recommended by a person who had heard him preach in the neighbourhood, but we understand that the unfortunate gentleman is known to some of the residents of Southampton as being in a deranged state of mind. —*Hants Independent.*

CHURCH RATE CONTEST AT SITTINGBOURNE, KENT.—On Thursday morning, the 26th ult., the town was suddenly aroused by the information that a vestry was to be held at 11 o'clock, A.M., for the passing of the churchwardens' accounts, and levying a new rate. One half hour sufficed to bring together a sufficient number to make a respectable appearance on the side of Nonconformists. At the time appointed the vicar, the Rev. H. T. Walford opened the meeting, supported by the clergy and magistracy of the neighbourhood. The last year's accounts being passed *nem. con.*, the chairman stated that the churchwardens asked for a rate of twopence in the pound for the ensuing year, and laid an estimate of the probable expenditure before the meeting. The proposition was moved by J. D. Dyke, Esq. (magistrate), and seconded by James Vallance, Esq. (banker). The vicar was about to put it to a show of hands, when the Rev. John Moss (Independent minister) rose. He stated that he felt he had a right to be there, not only as a parishioner, but as one who paid Church-rates, and that in the most expensive way in which they could be paid. He, however, disclaimed all personal feeling in the matter, and appealed most confidently to the parochial officers present, whether he had not treated them as respectfully and courteously since the distraint upon his goods as before. He then gave as his reason for attending a meeting of this kind for the first time in the parish, the altered state of the question since the decision of the Baintree case—not thinking it worth while formerly to be a party to the farce of a minority rate. He stated that he considered that the Church-rate law could not be amended, so long as the Church and State principle prevailed. He wished no alteration of that law by itself. He concluded by proposing that "No rate be made this year." This was seconded by Mr. Theophilus Smith. Upon a show of hands the majority was declared in favour of the rate, whereupon Mr. Moss demanded a poll. This was opened immediately, and at the close at 6 o'clock P.M. on the following day, the numbers were declared to be—

Against the rate	247
For the rate	115
Majority	132

The majority of persons against the rate was 154.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. F. BOSWORTH, A.M., of Dover, having accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the Pastoral Oversight of the Baptist Church in Old King-street, in the City of Bristol, intends entering on that important sphere of labour the second Sabbath in November next.

FREE CHURCH, COOPER'S HALL, BRISTOL.—This church, established by the Rev. J. Pantou Ham (recently removed to Manchester), has given a most unanimous and cordial invitation to Mr. Henry N. Barnett, late of Evesham, Worcestershire, to become its pastor and teacher, and offers him every opportunity of an unfettered interpretation of the religious side of free enquiry.

HALIFAX.—SABBATH AFTERNOON SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The first of a course of lectures to the working class of Halifax was delivered in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sabbath afternoon, Oct. 22nd, by the Rev. W. Walters. The spacious hall was crowded in every part, there being from eleven to twelve hundred persons present. The subject was—"There is a God; he is the working man's best friend." The lecturer invited any parties who might object to any part of the lecture to favour him with their objections, and he would reply to them the next Sabbath. It is hoped the movement thus commenced will become a permanent one.

CROFT CHAPEL, HASTINGS.—RESIGNATION OF THE REV. WILLIAM DAVIS.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 25th, a special meeting was held in the Croft Chapel, Hastings on account of the resignation of the Rev. W. Davis. The rev. gentleman gave an interesting account of his past history, specially referring to the past thirty-six years during which he has been the pastor of the church assembling in the above place of worship. Mr. Davis retires from his pulpit and pastoral labors esteemed and loved, not only by his own people, but by the whole town and neighbourhood. He leaves the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. George Stewart, who, for more than a year, has been associated with him in the ministry. —*From a Correspondent.*

LYMINGTON.—On Wednesday last a very numerous congregation assembled to witness the ordination of the Rev. W. R. Clark, M.A. (late of New College, London), as pastor of the Congregational Church in this town. The introductory discourse, on the principles of Congregationalism, was delivered by the Rev.

Joseph Fletcher, of Christchurch. The customary inquiries as to the profession of faith were then put by the Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D., of Ryde, to which suitable answers having been returned, the dedicatory prayer was offered up by the late respected minister, the Rev. D. Lloyd. The services of the morning terminated with a deeply-impressive charge, delivered by the Rev. John Harris, D.D., Principal of New College, London. In the evening, the sermon to the church and congregation was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, of Southampton.

TISBURY.—On Wednesday, October 25th, the Rev. J. Metcalf White, B.A. (late of New College, London), was set apart to the work of the ministry and the pastoral care of the church of Christ, meeting in Zion Hill Chapel, Tisbury, Wilts. The Rev. H. W. Aylen, B.A., of Salisbury, commenced the morning service with reading and prayer; the Rev. T. Evans, of Shaftesbury, asked the usual questions; the Rev. T. Binney, of London, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. James Woodark, of Southampton, delivered a judicious and affectionate charge; and the Rev. R. P. Erlebach, of Wex, concluded with prayer. In the evening of the same day, the Rev. Edwin Edwards, of Froome, read the Scriptures and offered prayer; the Rev. T. Binney preached an able and characteristic sermon to the people; and the Rev. C. Harrison, of Bridgush, concluded the interesting services of the day with prayer. The Rev. T. King, of Senley, and the Rev. W. Mace, of Broadchalke, also took a part in the public engagements.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, STANNINGLEY.—The foundation stone of a new Independent chapel in this small town of Yorkshire, was laid on Wednesday week, in the presence of a large concourse of people, by John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Professor Scott. The Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., of Leeds, then delivered a most eloquent and appropriate address. This ceremony was concluded by a hymn being sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. J. Hillyard, of Pudsey. Of the friends and subscribers present, upwards of two hundred remained and took tea in the preaching-room adjoining the site, after which they adjourned to the Baptist chapel, which was kindly lent for the occasion. The Rev. T. Betty having been called to the chair, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Paul, of Wibsey, and was afterwards addressed by the Revs. C. Illingworth, of Wyke; J. Shaw, of Rawdon; W. Shillito and T. Rudd, of Aire-dale College; J. Paul and S. M. Bell, of Wortley; T. Jowett, of Pudsey; E. Brown, of Leeds; J. Hillyard, of Pudsey; J. Rawson, of Bramley; and Mr. G. H. Wood, of Leeds. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Baptist friends at Stanningley, for their kindness in lending the chapel.

EAST KNOYLE, WILTS.—On Thursday, the 5th inst., this delightful village was enlivened by the arrival of great numbers of persons to attend the religious services at the dedication of the new Independent Chapel. Knoyle being the birth-place of Sir Christopher Wren, the father of British architects, the originators of the building thought that that circumstance should give some character to the fabric. Accordingly, they have erected a beautiful and substantial Gothic edifice, from the plans and drawings generously presented by Thomas Carter, Esq., London. For many years the congregation has been in Christian fellowship with the church at Shaftesbury, and under the gratuitous superintendence of its pastor, the Rev. T. Evans. The solemnities of the day were commenced by prayer, in which the building was dedicated to the worship of the Holy Trinity. After singing, reading suitable portions of Holy Scripture, and a general prayer, the Rev. Eustace R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, preached. In the afternoon, the Rev. R. Brindley, of Bath, preached. At the close of the afternoon service, upwards of 500 friends retired to an adjoining field, and took tea under a spacious tent engaged for the occasion. As the attendance on the preceding services was too numerous to get within the walls of the chapel, it was resolved to hold the evening service in the tent. After singing, reading the Holy Scriptures, and prayer, the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., preached. There were present not less than 800 persons. The following ministers assisted in the devotional parts of the services, or were present:—The Revs. R. P. Erlebeck, H. M. Gunn, W. H. Aylen, J. M. White, C. Baker, T. King, W. Mearns, C. Harrison, A. Bient, W. Mace T. Evans. The collections were very liberal.

BRIGHTON.—The opening of Queen-square Chapel, Brighton, took place on the 12th ult. The service was introduced by Rev. Dr. Liefchild, who offered the dedicatory prayer. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Harris. The closing prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hooper, of Brighton. A collation was provided at the Pavilion, at half-past two. The Rev. Dr. Liefchild presided, and brief addresses were delivered by the Revs. Dr. Harris, C. Gilbert, C. F. Vardy, J. Bright, J. C. Galloway, and Messrs. Wilson and Swaine. The sermon in the evening was preached by the Rev. J. Stoughton. The Rev. Messrs. Judson, Creek, Gilbert, and Vardy, assisted in the service. The attendance on both occasions was highly encouraging; and the general style and accommodation of the chapel appeared to give great satisfaction. Besides the ministers named, there were present the Rev. Messrs. Goulty and Soden, and Bean, of Brighton; Rees, of Reigate; Steers, of Croydon; Rogers of Petworth; Stewart, of Hastings; Russell, of Yarmouth; Adey, of London; also, Messrs. Apsley Pellatt, M.P.; Joshua Wilson, J. Finch, and other gentlemen. It appears from a statement read by the Rev. J. C. Galloway, that the chapel has been erected under the auspices of the English Congregational Chapel Building Society. The foundation-stone was laid on October the 3rd, of last year. The building is erected on freehold land, will seat 1,000 persons, and has cost, as

far as the works at present extend, £3,300. The contributions towards the entire undertaking, obtained by its first promoters, and since added by the society, amount to nearly £3,000—a sum which nearly equals the cost of the building itself. The present connexion of the chapel with the Chapel Building Society, however necessary at the commencement of the undertaking, is only a temporary and preliminary arrangement. "The committee feel much pleasure in announcing that they have invited the Rev. Dr. Liefchild, late of Craven Chapel, London, to occupy the pulpit in this place of worship for twelve months, dating from the present time. Their well-known and much-honoured friend has accepted this invitation, and will, no doubt, be soon surrounded by cordial and earnest supporters in the good work to which he is desirous of devoting his best energies."

NEW CHAPEL, ARTHUR-STREET, WALWORTH.—The opening services of this new place of worship took place on Wednesday last, and, notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable state of the weather, large congregations assembled both morning and evening, to listen to most impressive discourses, preached, in the morning, by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. James Hamilton. After the morning service a most substantial repast was provided in the new vestry, which was crowded to excess by the friends who remained to dinner, presided over by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; at the termination of which an adjournment took place to the chapel, and a public meeting was held, W. B. Gurney, Esq., occupying the chair, supported by the esteemed pastor, the Rev. J. George, the Revs. M. Tiddy, B. Lewis, Chislett, Turquand, Davis, Waddington, Per-ratt, Eldridge, Wells, Collins, Bayfield, and Rogers; Messrs. Lindsey (Treasurer), Pratt, Watson, Burgess, Beal, &c., &c. The Rev. J. George introduced the venerable chairman in a few appropriate words. W. B. Gurney, Esq., then addressed the meeting at considerable length, and drew a striking picture, or rather contrast, between the state of Camberwell and Walworth in the days of his boyhood and the present days. He remembered when only one place of worship existed—the Baptist chapel in East-lane between the extreme end of Walworth and Peckham (the Rev. Dr. Collyer's). He traced the rise of the numerous chapels, of various denominations, now existing around. The good old Mr. Swaine, the speaker stated, was introduced to Walworth by his father, and his mother was the means of introducing Sabbath-schools in the same district, commencing with thirty scholars, in the year 1796. Mansion House Chapel had been three times enlarged within his recollection. He congratulated both pastor and people upon the style of their chapel, which was very chaste; no painted windows or other frippery; and, as he told Mr. Noel in the morning, he believed it to be a most useful Church. He was glad they had preserved their old chapel for the purposes of a Sunday-school; and he had no doubt that the chapel itself and all the necessary buildings attached would be well used, leaving no room for the taunt which the Roman Catholics sometimes threw out against them, that they did not make sufficient use of their chapels. The chairman resumed his seat, after announcing a handsome subscription towards the chapel and also towards their present Sunday-school (the old chapel), which he trusted would prove a great blessing to the crowded neighbourhood wherein it was situated. Mr. Lindsey then read a financial statement, from which it appeared that the contract for the new chapel, vestries, house, and fittings, &c., was £5,620 upon, which they had raised the small mortgage of £800, and the remainder they had no doubt, from the faith and zeal of their friends, would soon be realised. Upwards of £1,400 had already been raised. The Revs. T. Davies (York-road) and J. Russell, of Lewisham, briefly addressed the meeting, after which several subscriptions and sums of money were handed in by various friends; in allusion to which, the Rev. J. Waddington, of Southwark, addressed the meeting. He said he rejoiced sincerely at the bright prospect opening before Mr. George. Several other friends addressed the meeting, and various subscriptions were announced, after which the friends adjourned to tea in the old chapel in Horsley-street, previously to the evening service. The lighting, ventilation, and acoustic properties of the new chapel appeared to give great satisfaction. The chapel is built in the early English style, from the design of Messrs. Harbershon, architects. There is only one gallery, which is approached by a staircase from the turret, the entrance being separate from that of the chapel. The floor of the chapel is an inclined plane, which adds much to the effect. The place is well lighted by about six gas burners of novel construction, the brass standards out of which they spring being about nine feet in height. On Sunday the 29th, sermons were preached to crowded congregations; in the morning by the Rev. E. Steane, D.D., and in the evening by the Rev. J. Burnet. The total collection and subscription amounted to more than £250.

Correspondence.

"THE FUGITIVE FACT (?) TRACED TO AN EARLY ANCESTRY."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—From the zeal with which we are hunting a poor "fugitive," it may be suspected we are cruel slaveholders living "down South." On first reading your cool and grave advice as to the position of our beds, I recollected having read the following, but I had no time for, amusing correspondence.

"It is also improbable and something singular what some conceive, and Eusebius Nierembergius, a learned Jesuit of Spain, delivers, that the body of man is magnetical, and being placed in a boat, the vessel will never rest until the head respecteth the north. If this be true the bodies of Christians do lie unnaturally in their graves. King

England and Wales as a whole and in every county separately, the relative results, as to religious extension during the last half-century, of State-aid and voluntary effort. These tables, exclusively of some minor details scattered through the treatise, occupy about twenty pages of the entire work. They offer this great advantage to the general reader, that while they will all be used for reference, a very small portion—a single page we should imagine—is sufficient to explain completely their design and conclusiveness.

We are at some loss to select instances of the startling results here made apparent. In a short table at the outset the increase of Church accommodation during the last fifty years is exhibited as not only below the rate of any denomination, but as hardly admitting of serious comparison. The Church has increased 30 per cent, the Independents 249, the Baptists 315, the Methodists 930. The only denominations at all approaching the Church level are the Moravians, who have only doubled it in their rate of increase, and the Friends and Unitarians, whose rate is 49 and 46 per cent respectively.

But for the increase of population to which we have adverted, this fact would have less significance. It might readily be supposed that the church, being already so widely extended, had not the room for increase which was open to other denominations, and that in fact its power to "hold its own" against their combined intrusions, furnished the strongest argument in favour of the State-Church system. But when the fact is remembered, that the contest throughout has been in breaking up *new* ground, in furnishing religious provision for fresh and untouched millions, the first blush of the argument afforded by these figures against the State Church principle is something overwhelming.

And it must be added that even this is not all. The increase of the Church, we have seen, is 30 per cent. The population during the same period has doubled, *i. e.* has increased 100 per cent. But inasmuch as the Church at the commencement of the century reckoned nearly the whole population (more than four-fifths) among its adherents, it follows that it has fallen short of its natural increase nearly 70 per cent. We repeat; seventy per cent. of the descendants of those who were churchmen in 1801, do not belong to its communion. They are Dissenters or nothing.

A third conclusion warranted by the Census may be thus stated. In the course of the last fifty years and in the order of descent there has been a great change in the constitution of the Episcopal Church. The term "secession" in place of "change" would more directly express the facts which will now be presented; but its use in the present instance would not be strictly accurate—secession implying previous adherence to the Church, whether from conviction or from the force of habit.—The population has doubled in the fifty years since 1801, but the sittings have increased only thirty per cent. If it be assumed that the number of actual adherents, proportionately to the number of sittings, was the same in 1801 as in 1851, then it is clear that the increase of adherents of the Church of England within the same period has only been 30 per cent. It follows that 70 per cent. of the descendants of those who in 1801 held the creed of the Church and conformed to it are no longer of its communion, but either are Dissenters or have passed into the ranks of that large mass who are outside the pale of Christian fellowship in any form. The inaction of the Church for the thirty years—1801 to 1831—left no other course but change or secession to very many whose immediate predecessors were of the Church, and by whom they had, in childhood, been conducted to its ministrations and ordinances. The Wesleyans, the Independents, the Baptists, or some other religious denomination, did provide the means of assembling for religious worship, and for the preaching of the word; and thus, by a natural and almost necessary process, whole families and neighbourhoods left the Church of their forefathers, and became actually, if not actively, Dissenters from its order and discipline, and independent of its authority. That there has been secession in its positive form there can be no doubt; but the actual serious *secession* or *change* of 70 per cent. since 1801 may be traced distinctly to the benumbing influence of State-support, which, by leading them to rely upon something external to, and independent of their own efforts, has stunted the growth of whatever was energetic in aim or action.

The preceding extract speaks of the inaction of the Church down to 1831. The extraordinary efforts of the denomination since that period, are highly eulogised by the writer, who, with an exact perception of his point, adds new force to the facts on which Lord Aberdeen lately commented so impressively. Up to 1831, the Episcopalians of this country, relying upon and obtaining State-aid, raised less than two millions of money in thirty years, and built only 500 Churches. Being then given to understand that they must depend on their own resources, and in spite of every obstacle placed in their way by law and by the commission, they raised in twenty years, FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS of money, and build upwards of Two THOUSAND churches. "Voluntaries can well afford to be gene-

rously oblivious of the contempt heretofore cast upon their cherished principle, in their admiration of that practical homage which has been paid to it by its opponents, and in their delight at the obvious tendency of the Church's recent operations to prepare it for exclusive reliance on the sufficiency of Christian willinghood."

We cannot pretend to refer to all that there is in this short pamphlet. Yet it is not complete: nor ought it to be. It suggests more than it says, both for thought and for action. It will give a new fillip to the study of the religious census. The statist will have a new direction given to his inquiries; while the general reader will feel that while undue demand is not made upon his powers of attention, he can share in no slight degree the enjoyment of the statist.

Need we add that this work is one which all our readers should not only study themselves, but which they should make a point of putting into the hands of public men and of thoughtful members of the Establishment.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY—THE NEW COUNCIL.

The election of the new Council of the University of Oxford took place, in the Convocation House, on Tuesday morning. First, the votes for the six Heads of Houses were taken, and then the poll was closed, and the names of the chosen were read up by the Vice-Chancellor; next, the Professors were elected, and thirdly, the Residents; the names of each section being read up at the close of the poll, as in the case of the Heads. The following was the result:—For the heads—Dr. Williams, Warden of New College, 126 votes; Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol, 106 votes; Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel, 101 votes; Dr. Gaisford, Dean of Christchurch, 93 votes; Doctor Jeune, Master of Pembroke, 74 votes; Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham, 70 votes. Professors—Rev. R. Hussey, B.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, 146 votes; Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, 104 votes; G. B. Daubeney, D.M., Professor of Chemistry, 100 votes; Rev. E. Cardwell, D.D., Camden Professor of Ancient History, and Principal of Alban Hall, 99 votes; Rev. J. M. Wilson, B.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, 79 votes; W. F. Donkin, M.A., Savilian Professor of Astronomy, 79 votes. Residents—Rev. H. L. Mansell, B.D., St John's, 82 votes; Rev. J. B. Mozley, B.D., Magdalen College, 71 votes; Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, 64 votes; Rev. R. Mitchell, B.D., Magdalen Hall, 60 votes; Rev. O. Gordon, B.D., Christchurch, 60 votes. For the sixth place two candidates received equal numbers: Rev. C. Marriott, B.D., Oriel College, 56 votes; Rev. M. Pattison, B.D., Lincoln College, 56 votes. After much consultation, the Vice-Chancellor only declared the five first named duly elected. Yesterday the Congregation proceeded to elect the sixth member; when the Rev. Charles Marriott, B.D., Oriel College, was declared duly elected. He obtained 70 votes; his competitor, the Rev. M. Pattison, B.D., Lincoln College, 65 votes.

It will be seen that the Council contains classical scholars, mathematicians, theologians, and representatives of the moral and physical science. Its members belong to various sections of political and theological party. There is a large majority of Mr. Gladstone's supporters in the Council, as there is in the constituency. But this majority includes some of the coldest of the number, and excludes some of the warmest; and it consists partly of Puseyites who support their representative for his ecclesiastical sympathies—partly of Liberals, who support him for his politics. The only controversialist in the Council is Dr. Pusey. The two candidates who received the largest number of votes are Anglicans and Tories, of that class which has long been regarded as the characteristic offspring of the University of Oxford. Indeed the Council contains the names of three or four of the ablest and most noted obstructives in the University. A majority, though but a small one, of its members have hitherto been opposed to some of the leading principles of the Oxford Bill.

PROJECTED DENOMINATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

(From the Baptist Magazine.)

A project for establishing a Baptist newspaper has again been publicly announced. Leeds is pointed out as the town whence it is to issue; an able young minister is named for the editorial labour; and several respectable gentlemen are represented as willing to sanction and support it. Under these circumstances, we should not be doing our duty either to the projectors or to the public at large, if we did not avow our decided opinion that such a publication is not desirable, and that the attempt to establish it must prove, as every attempt of the same kind has proved, an utter failure. Steadfast adherence to Dissenting principles is necessary for the conductors of any newspaper which is to promote Dissenting interests; but the Baptists, as such, have no political or social interests separate from those of their fellow Dissenters, and in the pursuit of common objects it is well known that "union is strength." There are only two Protestant communities in England that can carry on denominational newspapers effectively—the Episcopalians and Wesleyans. To say nothing of numerical or pecuniary strength, there is no third body sufficiently exclusive in its taste or predilections to be content with a denominational paper. In matters in which Divine revelation does not prescribe the course, Baptists always want to know what other people are doing as well as what their own co-religionists say. Baptists

desire to see discussions and intelligence which would never find their way into a Baptist newspaper, except as they might be copied from other papers some time after their original appearance. Baptist interests require that the proceedings of our societies, and the sentiments of our writers on public affairs should be read not exclusively by Baptists, or by persons who would subscribe to a Baptist journal, but by Christians of other communities. The tendency of such a paper would be to render Baptists and their affairs, less known than they now are to Congregationalists and Presbyterians, and the proceedings of Congregationalists and Presbyterians less known than they now are to Baptists. If the enterprise were to succeed, it would place our denomination at a greater distance than ever from other Christian denominations; if it fail, the short-lived rival will injure existing publications which are in some degree advancing our principles, but some of which cannot bear the loss of even a few subscribers. In the important article of advertisements, so essential to the pecuniary prosperity of a newspaper, the exclusive character of the circulation would operate fatally. A governess desiring a situation, a family desiring a servant, a housekeeper desiring lodgers, a young couple desiring apartments, a school-master desiring additional pupils, an author desiring to make known his books, would have to choose between the expenditure of their money in a newspaper circulating among Baptists and Pædobaptists, and its expenditure in one circulating only among those Baptists who prefer the Baptist newspaper to one conducted on more general principles. These considerations we respectfully submit to our friends who look favourably upon this undertaking, if they have not as yet committed themselves to it irrevocably. Should the attempt be made, we do not intend to wage war against the new-comer, or to take any measures to realize our sinister forebodings; but we deem it our duty to declare now, fearlessly and frankly, our firm conviction that the project can only bring disappointment to its promoters, and detriment to those interests which they desire to serve.

THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.—We understand that the Executive of this Society propose spending the coming winter in continuing the systematic efforts they have lately been making for the thorough organization of the Society's friends, and the increase of the Society's resources. That they may do this effectively, they have resolved upon the appointment of a Travelling Secretary, whose time will be devoted to this work, and to the collection of information preparatory to the electoral action contemplated by the Committee. The appointment has, we learn, been offered and accepted by the Rev. Edward S. Pryce, of Gravesend, whose qualifications for the office will, if we mistake not, be acknowledged by a wide circle of the Society's friends. He has just started on a preliminary tour in Yorkshire.

PROSECUTION FOR BRAWLING IN A CHURCHYARD.—Our readers will not have forgotten that a fisherman named Thomas Dunn, of Mevagissey, Cornwall, has been recently cited in the Exeter Consistorial Court, for "brawling" in the parish churchyard, whilst attending his grandmother's funeral. The offence consisted in his not taking off his hat when required to do so by Mr. Summersford, the curate. The weather was cold, and Mr. Dunn (who is a Dissenter, and a very well-educated man), has been ill; besides, he said, the Bible did not require it. The curate stated in the articles of complaint that Dunn "looked defiantly and impudently at him," but this is denied by those present at the funeral. The case was finally adjudicated upon by the Rev. Chancellor Martin, on Friday, at Exeter, who said that the defendant's conduct, if free from premeditated disrespect, and not actually a breach of the law, was certainly on the very verge of it, and the defendant only "narrowly escaped" the penalties. On the other hand it was very much to be regretted that the Rev. J. Allen, the promoter of the suit, had not tried a quiet and Christian remonstrance, instead of legal proceedings. The sentence was that the articles were not proved, and that the defendant was dismissed.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A PLACE OF WORSHIP.—On Sunday morning last Zion Chapel, on Lansdowne-hill, in this town (in which the late Rev. J. Crabb officiated during the latter years of his life), was the scene of one of the most extraordinary exhibitions ever witnessed in a religious edifice. It appears that, during the illness of the pastor, the Rev. J. Trestrail, the pulpit is occupied by supplies, and bills were issued on the previous day, stating that on Sunday last "a gentleman from London" would preach in the morning and evening, and went on to say that "this gentleman has been much occupied in reclaiming penitent adult criminals, and preaching the Gospel to the poor in London." Accordingly, on Sunday morning the party in question entered the pulpit, and Mr. Lewis (one of the deacons) proceeded to read the morning service of the Church of England, as far as the first lesson, when the stranger gave out the 55th chapter of Isaiah, but, instead of going on with the chapter, he suddenly stepped out on the top of the pulpit stairs, and violently drew back one of the curtains in front of the organ gallery. He was about to do the same with the other curtain, when one of the persons in the gallery stopped him, and drew the other to again. The stranger then re-entered the pulpit, and, addressing the congregation, said, "Dear friends, I think it my duty to tell you there are rogues and pickpockets in this chapel; but the police are aware of it, and will take them into custody at the close of this service." He further recommended all the people present to take care of their pockets, as he should not be accountable for what should be lost! All this while he kept his eyes fixed on the person in the gallery, who is a most respectable inhabitant of Southampton, and who at length

asked him if he meant him, to which the reply was a vehement shout, "I say rogues and thieves." In reply to a further question from the same person, as to who and what he was, as he should like to know his name, the stranger told him that the wrath of God and damnation would rest upon him as long as he lived. Meantime, the congregation had all left the chapel, with the exception of about half-a-dozen, when the party gave out a text, and kept them in till about half-past one o'clock. In the evening the chapel doors were not opened, as the only effectual means of preventing a repetition of the above strange antics. It appears, from what we have heard, that this gentleman was recommended by a person who had heard him preach in the neighbourhood, but we understand that the unfortunate gentleman is known to some of the residents of Southampton as being in a deranged state of mind.—*Hants Independent.*

CHURCH RATE CONTEST AT SITTINGBOURNE, KENT.—On Thursday morning, the 26th ult., the town was suddenly aroused by the information that a vestry was to be held at 11 o'clock, A.M., for the passing of the churchwardens' accounts, and levying a new rate. One half hour sufficed to bring together a sufficient number to make a respectable appearance on the side of Nonconformists. At the time appointed the vicar, the Rev. H. T. Walford opened the meeting, supported by the clergy and magistracy of the neighbourhood. The last year's accounts being passed *nem. con.*, the chairman stated that the churchwardens asked for a rate of twopence in the pound for the ensuing year, and laid an estimate of the probable expenditure before the meeting. The proposition was moved by J. D. Dyke, Esq. (magistrate), and seconded by James Vallance, Esq. (banker). The vicar was about to put it to a show of hands, when the Rev. John Moss (Independent minister) rose. He stated that he felt he had a right to be there, not only as a parishioner, but as one who paid Church-rates, and that in the most expensive way in which they could be paid. He, however, disclaimed all personal feeling in the matter, and appealed most confidently to the parochial officers present, whether he had not treated them as respectfully and courteously since the distraint upon his goods as before. He then gave as his reason for attending a meeting of this kind for the first time in the parish, the altered state of the question since the decision of the Baintree case—not thinking it worth while formerly to be a party to the farce of a minority rate. He stated that he considered that the Church-rate law could not be amended, so long as the Church and State principle prevailed. He wished no alteration of that law by itself. He concluded by proposing that "No rate be made this year." This was seconded by Mr. Theophilus Smith. Upon a show of hands the majority was declared in favour of the rate, whereupon Mr. Moss demanded a poll. This was opened immediately, and at the close at 6 o'clock P.M. on the following day, the numbers were declared to be—

Against the rate	247
For the rate	115
Majority	132

The majority of persons against the rate was 154.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. F. BOSWORTH, A.M., of Dover, having accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the Pastoral Oversight of the Baptist Church in Old King-street, in the City of Bristol, intends entering on that important sphere of labour the second Sabbath in November next.

FREE CHURCH, COOPER'S HALL, BRISTOL.—This church, established by the Rev. J. Panton Ham (recently removed to Manchester), has given a most unanimous and cordial invitation to Mr. Henry N. Barnett, late of Evesham, Worcestershire, to become its pastor and teacher, and offers him every opportunity of an unfettered interpretation of the religious side of free enquiry.

HALIFAX.—SABBATH AFTERNOON SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The first of a course of lectures to the working class of Halifax was delivered in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sabbath afternoon, Oct. 22nd, by the Rev. W. Walters. The spacious hall was crowded in every part, there being from eleven to twelve hundred persons present. The subject was—"There is a God; he is the working man's best friend." The lecturer invited any parties who might object to any part of the lecture to favour him with their objections, and he would reply to them the next Sabbath. It is hoped the movement thus commenced will become a permanent one.

CROFT CHAPEL, HASTINGS.—RESIGNATION OF THE REV. WILLIAM DAVIS.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 25th, a special meeting was held in the Croft Chapel, Hastings on account of the resignation of the Rev. W. Davis. The rev. gentleman gave an interesting account of his past history, specially referring to the past thirty-six years during which he has been the pastor of the church assembling in the above place of worship. Mr. Davis retires from his pulpit and pastoral labors esteemed and loved, not only by his own people, but by the whole town and neighbourhood. He leaves the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. George Stewart, who, for more than a year, has been associated with him in the ministry.—*From a Correspondent.*

LYMINGTON.—On Wednesday last a very numerous congregation assembled to witness the ordination of the Rev. W. R. Clark, M.A. (late of New College, London), as pastor of the Congregational Church in this town. The introductory discourse, on the principles of Congregationalism, was delivered by the Rev.

Joseph Fletcher, of Christchurch. The customary inquiries as to the profession of faith were then put by the Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D., of Ryde, to which suitable answers having been returned, the dedicatory prayer was offered up by the late respected minister, the Rev. D. Lloyd. The services of the morning terminated with a deeply-impressive charge, delivered by the Rev. John Harris, D.D., Principal of New College, London. In the evening, the sermon to the church and congregation was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, of Southampton.

TISBURY.—On Wednesday, October 25th, the Rev. J. Metcalf White, B.A. (late of New College, London), was set apart to the work of the ministry and the pastoral care of the church of Christ, meeting in Zion Hill Chapel, Tisbury, Wilts. The Rev. H. W. Aylen, B.A., of Salisbury, commenced the morning service with reading and prayer; the Rev. T. Evans, of Shaftesbury, asked the usual questions; the Rev. T. Binney, of London, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. James Woodark, of Southampton, delivered a judicious and affectionate charge; and the Rev. R. P. Erlebach, of Wex, concluded with prayer. In the evening of the same day, the Rev. Edwin Edwards, of Froome, read the Scriptures and offered prayer; the Rev. T. Binney preached an able and characteristic sermon to the people; and the Rev. C. Harrison, of Bridbush, concluded the interesting services of the day with prayer. The Rev. T. King, of Senley, and the Rev. W. Mace, of Broadchalke, also took a part in the public engagements.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, STANNINGLEY.—The foundation stone of a new Independent chapel in this small town of Yorkshire, was laid on Wednesday week, in the presence of a large concourse of people, by John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Professor Scott. The Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., of Leeds, then delivered a most eloquent and appropriate address. This ceremony was concluded by a hymn being sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. J. Hillyard, of Pudsey. Of the friends and subscribers present, upwards of two hundred remained and took tea in the preaching-room adjoining the site, after which they adjourned to the Baptist chapel, which was kindly lent for the occasion. The Rev. T. Betty having been called to the chair, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Paul, of Wibsey, and was afterwards addressed by the Revs. C. Illingworth, of Wyke; J. Shaw, of Rawdon; W. Shillito and T. Rudd, of Airedale College; J. Paul and S. M. Bell, of Wortley; T. Jowett, of Pudsey; E. Brown, of Leeds; J. Hillyard, of Pudsey; J. Rawson, of Bramley; and Mr. G. H. Wood, of Leeds. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Baptist friends at Stanningley, for their kindness in lending the chapel.

EAST KNOYLE, WILTS.—On Thursday, the 5th inst., this delightful village was enlivened by the arrival of great numbers of persons to attend the religious services at the dedication of the new Independent Chapel. Knoyle being the birth-place of Sir Christopher Wren, the father of British architects, the originators of the building thought that that circumstance should give some character to the fabric. Accordingly, they have erected a beautiful and substantial Gothic edifice, from the plans and drawings generously presented by Thomas Carter, Esq., London. For many years the congregation has been in Christian fellowship with the church at Shaftesbury, and under the gratuitous superintendence of its pastor, the Rev. T. Evans. The solemnities of the day were commenced by prayer, in which the building was dedicated to the worship of the Holy Trinity. After singing, reading suitable portions of Holy Scripture, and a general prayer, the Rev. Eustace R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, preached. In the afternoon, the Rev. R. Brindley, of Bath, preached. At the close of the afternoon service, upwards of 500 friends retired to an adjoining field, and took tea under a spacious tent engaged for the occasion. As the attendance on the preceding services was too numerous to get within the walls of the chapel, it was resolved to hold the evening service in the tent. After singing, reading the Holy Scriptures, and prayer, the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., preached. There were present not less than 800 persons. The following ministers assisted in the devotional parts of the services, or were present:—The Revs. R. P. Erlebeck, H. M. Gunn, W. H. Aylen, J. M. White, C. Baker, T. King, W. Mearns, C. Harrison, A. Bisenti, W. Mace T. Evans. The collections were very liberal.

BRIGHTON.—The opening of Queen-square Chapel, Brighton, took place on the 12th ult. The service was introduced by Rev. Dr. Liefchild, who offered the dedicatory prayer. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Harris. The closing prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hooper, of Brighton. A collation was provided at the Pavilion, at half-past two. The Rev. Dr. Liefchild presided, and brief addresses were delivered by the Revs. Dr. Harris, C. Gilbert, C. F. Vardy, J. Bright, J. C. Gallaway, and Messrs. Wilson and Swaine. The sermon in the evening was preached by the Rev. J. Stoughton. The Rev. Messrs. Judson, Creek, Gilbert, and Vardy, assisted in the service. The attendance on both occasions was highly encouraging; and the general style and accommodation of the chapel appeared to give great satisfaction. Besides the ministers named, there were present the Rev. Messrs. Goulty and Soden, and Bean, of Brighton; Rees, of Reigate; Steers, of Croydon; Rogers of Petworth; Stewart, of Hastings; Russel, of Yarmouth; Adey, of London; also, Messrs. Apsley Pellatt, M.P.; Joshua Wilson, J. Finch, and other gentlemen. It appears from a statement read by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, that the chapel has been erected under the auspices of the English Congregational Chapel Building Society. The foundation-stone was laid on October the 3rd, of last year. The building is erected on freehold land, will seat 1,000 persons, and has cost, as

far as the works at present extend, £3,300. The contributions towards the entire undertaking, obtained by its first promoters, and since added by the society, amount to nearly £3,000—a sum which nearly equals the cost of the building itself. The present connexion of the chapel with the Chapel Building Society, however necessary at the commencement of the undertaking, is only a temporary and preliminary arrangement. "The committee feel much pleasure in announcing that they have invited the Rev. Dr. Liefchild, late of Craven Chapel, London, to occupy the pulpit in this place of worship for twelve months, dating from the present time. Their well-known and much-honoured friend has accepted this invitation, and will, no doubt, be soon surrounded by cordial and earnest supporters in the good work to which he is desirous of devoting his best energies."

NEW CHAPEL, ARTHUR-STREET, WALWORTH.—The opening services of this new place of worship took place on Wednesday last, and, notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable state of the weather, large congregations assembled both morning and evening, to listen to most impressive discourses, preached, in the morning, by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. James Hamilton. After the morning service a most substantial repast was provided in the new vestry, which was crowded to excess by the friends who remained to dinner, presided over by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; at the termination of which an adjournment took place to the chapel, and a public meeting was held, W. B. Gurney, Esq., occupying the chair, supported by the esteemed pastor, the Rev. J. George, the Revs. M. Tiddy, B. Lewis, Chislett, Turquand, Davis, Waddington, Per-ratt, Eldridge, Wells, Collins, Bayfield, and Rogers; Messrs. Lindsay (Treasurer), Pratt, Watson, Burgess, Beal, &c., &c. The Rev. J. George introduced the venerable chairman in a few appropriate words. W. B. Gurney, Esq., then addressed the meeting at considerable length, and drew a striking picture, or rather contrast, between the state of Camberwell and Walworth in the days of his boyhood and the present days. He remembered when only one place of worship existed—the Baptist chapel in East-lane between the extreme end of Walworth and Peckham (the Rev. Dr. Collyer's). He traced the rise of the numerous chapels, of various denominations, now existing around. The good old Mr. Swaine, the speaker stated, was introduced to Walworth by his father, and his mother was the means of introducing Sabbath-schools in the same district, commencing with thirty scholars, in the year 1796. Mansion House Chapel had been three times enlarged within his recollection. He congratulated both pastor and people upon the style of their chapel, which was very chaste; no painted windows or other frippery; and, as he told Mr. Noel in the morning, he believed it to be a most useful Church. He was glad they had preserved their old chapel for the purposes of a Sunday-school; and he had no doubt that the chapel itself and all the necessary buildings attached would be well used, leaving no room for the taunt which the Roman Catholics sometimes throw out against them, that they did not make sufficient use of their chapels. The chairman resumed his seat, after announcing a handsome subscription towards the chapel and also towards their present Sunday-school (the old chapel), which he trusted would prove a great blessing to the crowded neighbourhood wherein it was situated. Mr. Lindsay then read a financial statement, from which it appeared that the contract for the new chapel, vestries, house, and fittings, &c., was £5,620 upon, which they had raised the small mortgage of £800, and the remainder they had no doubt, from the faith and zeal of their friends, would soon be realised. Upwards of £1,400 had already been raised. The Revs. T. Davies (York-road) and J. Russell, of Lewisham, briefly addressed the meeting, after which several subscriptions and sums of money were handed in by various friends; in allusion to which, the Rev. J. Waddington, of Southwark, addressed the meeting. He said he rejoiced sincerely at the bright prospect opening before Mr. George. Several other friends addressed the meeting, and various subscriptions were announced, after which the friends adjourned to tea in the old chapel in Horsley-street, previously to the evening service. The lighting, ventilation, and acoustic properties of the new chapel appeared to give great satisfaction. The chapel is built in the early English style, from the design of Messrs. Harbershon, architects. There is only one gallery, which is approached by a staircase from the turret, the entrance being separate from that of the chapel. The floor of the chapel is an inclined plane, which adds much to the effect. The place is well lighted by about six gas burners of novel construction, the brass standards out of which they spring being about nine feet in height. On Sunday the 29th, sermons were preached to crowded congregations; in the morning by the Rev. E. Steane, D.D., and in the evening by the Rev. J. Burnet. The total collection and subscription amounted to more than £250.

Correspondence.

"THE FUGITIVE FACT (?) TRACED TO AN EARLY ANCESTRY."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—From the zeal with which we are hunting a poor "fugitive," it may be suspected we are cruel slaveholders living "down South." On first reading your cool and grave advice as to the position of our beds, I recollected having read the following, but I had no time for, amusing correspondence.

"It is also improbable and something singular what some conceive, and *Fusobius Nierenbergius*, a learned Jesuit of Spain, delivers, that the body of man is magnetical, and being placed in a boat, the vessel will never rest until the head respecteth the north. If this be true the bodies of Christians do lie unnaturally in their graves. King

Cheops in his tomb, and the *Jews* in their beds have fallen upon the natural position; who reverentially declining the situation of their Temple, nor willing to lie as that stood, do place their beds from north to south, and delight to sleep meridionally. This opinion confirmed would much advance the microcosmical conceit, and commend the geography of *Paracelsus*: who, according to the cardinal points of the world, divideth the body of man; and therefore . . . he terms . . . *Zibeta Occidentalis* . . . making the face the east, but [Out of deference to cousin Jonathan, and to avoid a new war, I omit a few words, only remarking that the most honourable position is not assigned to America.] The verity hereof might easily be tried in *Wales*, where there are portable boats, and made of leather, which would convert upon the impulsion of any verticity."—*Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

It is instructive to notice a number of singular anticipations or glimpses of modern science in the old notions discussed by this remarkable man. For instance, "But surely from a magnetical activity must be made out what is let fall by *Ælius*, that a loadstone held in the hand of one that is podagrical, doth either cure or give great ease in the gout; or what *Marcellus Empiricus* (in the reign of Theodosius the Great) affirmeth, that as an amulet, it also cureth the headache, which are but additions unto its proper nature, and hopeful enlargements of its allowed attraction. For perceiving its secret powers to draw magnetical bodies, men have invented a new attraction, to draw out the colour and pain of any part."

Let jealous husbands, and those beset by robbers profit by the following light.

"*Dioscorides* puts a shrewd quality upon it (the loadstone), and such as men are apt enough to experiment, who, therewith, discovers the incontinency of a wife, by placing the loadstone under her pillow; whereupon she will not be able to remain in bed with her husband. The same he also makes a help unto the thief. For thieves, saith he, having a design upon a house, do make a fire at the four corners thereof, and cast therein the fragments of loadstone; whence ariseth a fume that so disturbeth the inhabitants, that they forsake the house and leave it to the spoil of the robbers."

What reflective mind can fail to compare the sympathetic needles to the telegraphic wonders, the clairvoyance, and spirit-manifestations of our own days? Hear what the old doctor so candidly and carefully tested:—"There is another conceit of better notice, and whispered through the world with some attention: credulous and vulgar auditors readily believing it, and more judicious and distinctive heads not altogether rejecting it. The conceit is excellent, and if the effect would follow, somewhat divine; whereby we might communicate like spirits, and confer on earth with *Morrius* in the Moon. And this is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the same loadstone, and placed in the centre of two Abecedary [Alphabetical] circles, or rings with letters described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate. For then, saith tradition, at what distance of place soever, when one needle shall be removed unto any letter; the other by a wonderful sympathy will move unto the same." The sympathy of these needles is much of the same mould with the intelligence which is pretended from the flesh of one body transmutated by insinuation into another. By exchanging a piece of flesh from a certain part of the arm, and the use of letters worn around, some affirmed that communications at a distance could be carried on. In this the art of *Taliacotius* who died in 1599, was required. The first restored lost noses, &c.

Although tardily and feebly, I have penned these few lines to relieve you of the sole responsibility of the counsel you kindly gave, by showing what ancient opinions may be adduced to shield you from the charge of being a rash empiric, or a lover of novelty to the neglect of antiquity, not to say of truth! I am, yours truly,

Hockliffe, Oct. 1854.

J. S.

Foreign and Colonial News.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The overland mail from India, brings advices from Bombay, to September 28; and from Hongkong, to September 11. The intelligence is nearly without interest. From Peshawur come the details of an expedition under Colonel Cotton, against some of the hill tribes, whose villages were burned. From the Nizam's dominions, the story of the siege and destruction of 1,000 refractory Rohillas by Brigadier Mayne. In a few months Lord Dalhousie will have extended the Indian electric telegraph as far west of Calcutta as Kurrachee, and there will then remain incomplete of the line between India and London a shorter distance than has been completed in India during the last eight months.

A company is now being got at Bombay for running steamers from Bombay up the Euphrates to within 200 miles of Seleucia, and completing the communication by land.

Canton is held firmly by the Imperialists, but there is no improvement to notice in the position of affairs. Constant fighting has been going on between the two parties. Latterly more confidence has been felt at Canton from the retirement of the banditti in despair of taking the city, and they are reported to be disunited and in want of funds. The Government in Canton are also getting distressed, as there are no duties to receive, and no land or other taxes to collect, to assist their resources; and we hear of wealthy native merchants not being allowed to leave the city. Fashan is still held by the rebels, who are reported to be leaving it, and it may be taken by the Government.

It is understood that the Plenipotentiaries of the three Treaty Powers will leave about the middle of the month for Shanghai, intending to proceed to the Peiho, though rather late in the season. Their object seems the revision of the treaty at the imperial capital. It is also given out, that an attempt will be made to open a trade up the Yan-tse-Kiang and at Nankin with an armed force. Sir James Stirling was at Woosung, in the Winchester, on the 25th ult., with her Majesty's steamers Encounter and Barracouta, intending to proceed to Japan. The Russian squadron, it appears, had been at Quelpert, but had sailed north.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Papal Government has forbidden the export of wine until the 31st September 1855.

A telegraph despatch from Munich, announces the death of the Queen-Mother from cholera.

Prince Vincent, Count de Milazzo, son of the King of Naples, died at Caserta on the 14th, of apoplexy. He was born on the 26th of April, 1851.

The French vessel *Piscatore*, on her voyage from Havre to New York, lost fifty of her passengers by cholera.

The French Emperor has ordered his ministers to lay before the Council of State a bill for granting to the widow of Marshal St Arnaud a pension of 20,000 francs, as a mark of national gratitude.

The fire at Memel destroyed 3 churches, 5 schools, 9 public edifices, 256 public dwellings, 83 warehouses, 133 stables, 46 coachhouses, and 2 mills, valued at 848,000 thalers, exclusive of merchandise.

At New York, as in London, all articles of food are at a high price. This is said to be one of the causes of the reemigration to the Old World which has set in. Since the 1st of August the emigration to Europe from New York has been from 10 to 15 per cent of that to New York.

A letter from Rome of the 13th, in the *Parlamento* of Turin, announces that the prisoners lately condemned to death for high treason, namely, Petroni, Romiti, Ruiz, Rosselli, and Cascaini, as also Lepri, condemned to imprisonment for life, have appealed against their sentence, and that the case is to be heard on the 15th inst.

Tah-hung-ha, the sanguinary wretch who murdered so many of our countrymen at Formosa in 1843, and who, despite Sir Henry Pottinger's request for his condign punishment, was elevated by the Emperor Hien-fung to one of the highest posts he could confer, has met his death at the hands of China's regenerators—the patriots.—*Overland Friend of China*.

There was an arrival from the Cape of Good Hope on Sunday. With the exception of some desultory cases of cattle stealing by the Caffres, the colony was perfectly tranquil. The copper mines in Namquin are progressing favourably. Shares advanced in a few days from 5s. to £10 each. The copper mines in Walwish-bay, belonging to Messrs. Dupaz and Co., are expected to be still more profitable.

By a decree of the Emperor Napoleon, published in the *Moniteur*, "the distillation of cereals, and all other farinaceous substances which may be used for food, is forbidden, until otherwise ordained." The decree is founded upon a report from the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, &c.; and the reason assigned is that the price of corn is raised in consequence of so much being used in the distilleries.

Mr. Soulé, the American Minister at the Court of Madrid, was refused admission into a French port on his return, this week, from England to Spain. Mr. Soulé left Madrid some time back for his health; he resided, we believe, for a short period in the Pyrenees, and recently attended the conference of American Ministers at Ostend. It is conjectured that his alleged participation in Republican movements at the Spanish capital would be advanced as the reason for his exclusion from France: but it is stated on behalf of Mr. Soulé, that he has satisfied the present Government of Madrid that he stood entirely clear of any domestic movements in that country. Certain of the insurgents chose to baptize one of their barricades by his name, but without his knowledge; and that, it is affirmed, is the sole fact which connects him with the affair. Mr. Soulé's extreme Democratic opinions are well known; he has recently been in this country; his personal friendships are undisguised; and there is a further supposition, that the agents of the Imperial Government, watching the movements of Frenchmen in London who are "suspects," may, by their reports, have occasioned this inconvenience. It is anticipated that the Government of the United States will require from that of France an explanation why an accredited Minister of the Union was refused a free passage in his journey across a friendly territory, to his post of duty.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—LIBEL.

THE REV. DR. TIDMAN V. THE REV. ROBERT AINSLIE.

Mr. Whateley, Q.C., sat on Tuesday in the Exchequer Chamber for the purpose of arbitrating on the important libel case, which had been referred at the instance of the Lord Chief Baron. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, the Rev. Dr. Tidman, the foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, against the defendant, the Rev. Robert Ainslie, to recover compensation for a series of libels charging him with the commission of, or being a party to, forgery, perjury, subordination of perjury, and other offences, calculated to injure the plaintiff, as a clergyman, contained in a pamphlet published by the defendant, entitled the "Defence of the Innocent." The case came on for trial on the last day but one of the sittings after Trinity Term, at Westminster, when the Lord Chief Baron suggested that as the inquiry would of necessity occupy more time than the court could spare—the London sittings having been fixed—it should be referred to some gentleman of the bar for arbitration. After considerable discussion, the learned counsel on both sides consented to this course, on the understanding that the matter should be heard in open court, and that the award of the arbitrator should be made public. In pursuance to this arrangement, Mr. Whateley was appointed arbitrator. The case involving as it does the entire of the ecclesiastical proceedings of the Congregational Board of Ministers in relation to Mr. Davies, had created great interest, and the court was occupied by several leading members of the dissenting body. Mr. Sergeant Wilkins and Mr. Joshua Brown appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Edwin James and Mr. Hawkins represented the defendant.

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins opened the case. He said that this was an action for a series of libels, arising out of proceedings rendered necessary by the impure and immoral conduct of one Ebenezer Davies, who had formerly been a missionary at Berbice, in the employ of the London Missionary Society. Of his guilt—of his unfitness for Christian society, and of his utter unfitness for the office of a Christian minister, there could not be—when this case had been unfolded—a shadow of doubt. He could well believe that the defendant, when he first undertook the defence of this man, might have believed that the person whose cause he was advocating was innocent: but he must have eventually discovered that he had been defending a bad man. The libels charged the plaintiff with cruelty, with conspiracy, with the subordination of perjury, with forgery, and with having deceived his employers. If his Honour would look attentively at the record he would see that though the defendant showed no signs of repentance for the injury he had done, he did not attempt to justify the libels he had published. The London Missionary Society had been established 58 years, and its object was to publish tidings of salvation to the world. The men who had the conduct of this noble institution were men of high character, whose minds and hearts had been tried by experience and observation, and he might point to their doings, both public and private, in support of his statement. The plaintiff, the Rev. Dr. Tidman, had been connected with the society for 30 years. He had held the office of foreign secretary to the society for 15 years, and for ten years of that period he had been one of its directors. In 1839 he had been unanimously invited to become the foreign secretary, but subsequently finding that he could with difficulty discharge the duty from ill-health, he tendered his resignation. He was, however, supplicated to remain, and was offered £500 a-year for his services. He refused to accept that salary, but he did accept £400 a-year, and remained in that position. Amongst the various inconsistencies in the book published by the defendant, and never had he read one more suicidal, where passages complaining of Dr. Tidman's influence over the society as unbounded. If Dr. Tidman had acquired an unbounded influence amongst men of the highest learning, of the most acute observation, and the strictest integrity, to what must it be attributed? To Dr. Tidman's own high character. The defendant, Mr. Ainslie, was a few years ago the minister of an independent chapel in New-court, Carey-street. He was a gentleman of fortune, and having resigned his ministry, was now living on his estate near London. He happened to be of an intrusive disposition, and had come forward in the defence of two persons, the Rev. Ebenezer Davies and his wife, of whom they would hear more before the case had closed. Mr. Ainslie thought Mr. Davies had been injured, and had volunteered to defend him, but in endeavouring to prove Mr. Davies's innocence, he had never ceased to insult Dr. Tidman. He would now call attention to the facts of the case. In October, 1845, Mr. Davies went into the country as a deputation from the London Missionary Society. On the 1st of November he travelled from Chester to Wellingborough. On Sunday, the 2nd, he preached there. On the 3rd he attended and spoke at a public meeting at that place. On the 4th he went to London, and on the morning of that day, a letter, which formed the main subject of inquiry, was found on the floor of the Mission House—a letter written by Mr. Davies to his wife, and which was subsequently returned to her in an envelope by Mr. Stacey, one of the clerks of the Mission. Now, while he was on this part of the case, he would undertake to prove that which would be found essential in the inquiry, that when Mr. Davies arrived at Wellingborough, he went to the house of a Mr. Kemp, at which he slept and stayed the whole of the time, except when engaged in his duties. This was material for Mr. Ainslie, had endeavoured to show that the truth had been misrepresented, and that Mr. Davies had slept and lodged at another house. It would further appear that while at Mr. Kemp's, Mr. Davies had written letters, although as Mr. Ainslie said, he could not, by possibility have received or have written any while at Wellingborough. In February, 1846, Mr. Davies had sailed for Berbice for the second time, having previously been a missionary there, and finally returned to this country in July, 1848. During his stay at Berbice, two charges of improper conduct had been brought against him—the one of indecent familiarity with a Creole, and the other of the paternity of a black woman's child. Of the former charge he was entirely acquitted, and in the latter case, in consequence of the bad character of his accuser, the charge was held as not proven; but, in both instances, the charges had been sedulously kept from the knowledge of Dr. Tidman, the foreign secretary of the society. In July, 1848, Mr. Davies went to Harwich, as a deputation from the Missionary Society, and on leaving that place he was requested by a gentleman to show some attention to three ladies who happened to be on board the vessel, and who were members of the same congregation. All were entire strangers to him, and he showed a marked attention to a young lady named Susan Smith. If matters had ended here nothing perhaps would have been said or thought about it, but on the following day Mr. Davies having urgent duties in London, went to Greenwich and paid a visit to the uncle and aunt of the young lady. She, of course, thanked him for his attention of the day before, in which expression her relatives of course joined. He was invited to remain to take tea, but he declined, on the ground that he had to call on a young lady named Lowe, whose name would hereafter be found material in connexion with this case. He subsequently returned, and his conduct towards that young lady—Miss Smith—was most offensively marked. He expressed his regret that he could not walk out alone with her, but hoped he would be allowed that privilege on a future occasion, when her aunt observed that he

was an utter stranger to them, and that it would be most improper for them to walk out together on so short an acquaintance. He took from his pocket a pair of green kid gloves, of which her aunt refused permission for the young lady to accept. He had left them there, but she had never worn them, and they were now at the service of Mr. Davies. He would now read a letter written by Mr. Davies, on the following day, to this young lady's aunt:—

London, July 28, 1848.
My dear Mrs. — I cannot leave London without addressing you a few lines with reference to Miss —. Your relation to her, together with the kind and maternal part you appear to have acted towards her, demand, I think, from me an explanation of a conduct that must have struck you as somewhat strange. A young lady who, though met as an entire stranger, could engage so large a share of my attention during a whole day of travel, to induce me, amidst numerous and pressing engagements the next day, to travel miles to inquire after her welfare, must have made on my mind an impression of no ordinary character. Such was the case. No young person in so short a time ever made an impression on my mind so favourable as she did. But I never for one moment forgot that I was a minister of the gospel, and the husband of one of the best of wives, whom I dearly love, nor did I, I think, cherish a single feeling in reference to Miss — inconsistent with the highest affection towards my dear wife. Still I candidly and confidently confess that under other circumstances the impressions produced by your excellent niece were of such a nature as might have led to proposals of a peculiar character. In my treatment of her I endeavoured to act as if she had been my own sister. Of her character and worth, I have formed the highest opinion, and I hope ever to be allowed to regard her, as well as be regarded by her, as a dear friend. I shall deem it a high privilege to be allowed occasionally to exchange notes with her. Such an exercise might tend to her own improvement. If I have your consent to do so, perhaps you will favour me with the address of her place of business, so that should I send at any time in the beginning or middle of the week it may go at once and direct to her. I will not call there, for she has told me it would not be pleasant; indeed I am not likely to be in London again for at least three months. I am truly distressed to think of my dear young friend having to endure such a long confinement with her business, and am very anxious to do something for her. As I go a great deal about the country, is there any situation that I should stand a chance of procuring for her? I want her to improve—to rise—to be fitted for such a situation in life as her worth deserves. If a few pounds could be laid out for her good, I should be happy to lend them, and let her afterwards pay or not, as might be convenient. I am glad she has learned to play. I hope in time to learn her acquirements in other things. I hope, above all things, that she has learned housekeeping. In these inquiries and suggestions I hope you will give me credit for the purest and most honourable intentions. I esteem and love her very much, and was sorry the other day (Wednesday) that I had so little of her company. Give my very kind regards to her, and also to Mr. —. About a week to-day I expect to be in Liverpool. May I hope that you or she, or both, will favour me with a few lines by then.—I am, &c., E. DAVIES.

To that communication the uncle of the young person returned the following indignant rebuke:—

Greenwich, August 3, 1848.
Sir,—I have kept your letter some days, being at a loss how to answer it, and the more it occupied my mind the more incongruous and inexplicable it appeared. At length I determined, after conferring with Mr. —, and Mr. —, to see Mr. Freeman upon the matter at the Mission-house, which I did yesterday. You must suppose us to be the most contemptible people upon earth to think for a moment we would allow you, a married man, and an entire stranger, to carry on a secret correspondence with our niece, which, judging from the high temperance of your letter to us, would breathe nothing but the most extravagant and impassioned feelings—and that, too, to a young and inexperienced girl, seeking also to unsettle and indispose her mind to her ordinary duties by telling her she ought to occupy a more elevated position in society; and then the insulting offer of money for that or some other purpose. I consider your letter as very derogatory to the sacredness of the profession you have assumed. I shall not attempt to answer the several points in it, but I wish you to understand that you have occasioned a very considerable degree of uneasiness in the minds of myself and Mrs. —, by your imprudence and folly. I trust I shall not hear of you again.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

The reply of Mr. Davies to this letter was as follows:

Liverpool, Aug. 8, 1848.
Sir,—I have just received yours of the 3rd instant, and though you express a hope never to hear from me again, yet I cannot forbear expressing the deep regret I feel at having occasioned you and your family a moment's uneasiness. I need not say how grieved I feel that my letter should have been so misunderstood. It was penned under the influence of motives the most pure and the most kind. How could you construe it into an attempt to carry on a "secret correspondence with your niece?" Surely, had I wished to do so I should not in the first instance have communicated with Mrs. — on the subject. I thought, too, that I had said quite enough in reference to my dear wife, to have guarded against the construction you have put upon my conduct. Still with the views you have taken of the case, I do not wonder at the indignation you evidently feel; I can respect the feeling, though in this instance I am most unjustly its victim. Having said thus much, I will, of course, cheerfully comply with your request, and never trouble you with any further communication.—I am, &c., E. DAVIES.

Now, if his motives had been pure and honourable, that was not the answer he would have made. He would have gone to the relatives of this young girl, and would have said, "When I look again at my letter I know it is indiscreet;" but he would not have lain quiet under a charge of hypocrisy, and have behaved as a guilty man. What did he do? He pretended afterwards that he had visited this young lady, having been commissioned to seek a wife—to play the lover—for a gentleman named Foreman, a widower at Berbice, who had asked him to ascertain the state of Miss Lowe's feelings towards him in the first instance. But he had not seen Miss Lowe before his interview with Miss Smith, and that showed the falsehood of the tale. Dr. Tidman did not then know of the existence of this letter, but his conduct when he did was such that would, he was afraid, leave Dr. Tidman open to the charge of a too great leaning towards Dr. Davies, in permitting him to remain within the fold. In December, 1850, Mr. Samuel Mosley and Mr. Eusebius Smith, who had both promised donations to the Caledon Chapel per Mr. Davies, had called on Dr. Tidman in reference to these Berbice rumours about Mr. Davies. He said he had never heard of them, but Mr. Mosley insisted on an inquiry. It was only when Mr. Davies found that the funds for his chapel did not come in, that he agreed to any inquiry. It was on the 24th, or the 26th, of December, 1854, that Mr. Stacey placed the letter, written from Wellingborough by Mr. Davies to his wife, in the hands of Mr. Prout, and he, as in duty bound, read it to Dr. Tidman, who sent for Mr. Davies. Dr. Tidman told him that inquiries had been set on foot in reference to his conduct at Berbice. He replied, "Oh, yes, they have been made the subject of investigation." Dr. Tidman said, "I have heard something else—that you,

in 1845, wrote to Mrs. Davies a disgusting letter." He described it as an atrocious letter—he described it as a letter which no husband should write to his wife—he described it as "infamous," and what did Mr. Davies answer? "I don't remember it." Dr. Tidman, surprised at such an answer (and who would not be?) said, "Then I am afraid you must have written others of a similar character." At this time Dr. Tidman was appointed a member of the committee to inquire into Mr. Davies's conduct at Berbice, and this letter having been brought to his knowledge, he said he wished to withdraw from the committee, and he would promise Mr. Davies that the letter brought to his knowledge in a manner of which he could not approve, should never be alluded to by him. Mr. Davies supplicated him to remain on the committee, and he did so. But why had Mr. Davies been acquitted at Berbice? Because the witnesses could not be relied on. But if those who had tried him in 1846 had seen the letter written by him to his wife in 1845, a letter which a profligate would feel ashamed at having written to a harlot, they would probably not have come to such a decision. Mr. Davies had told Dr. Massie that the plaintiff at the Mission-house had Grahamed his letter, and was infamous enough to take a copy of a letter which he had written to his wife. Mr. Ainslie in his note endeavoured to account for Mr. Davies's phrase by a note, "By 'Grahamed,' Mr. Davies meant tampered with by alterations or additions." Now he must have known he meant no such thing. Mr. Davies had admitted having written such a letter, for when Mr. Vaughan said to him, "Was it so bad a letter as is said, Davies?" he replied, "Well, to tell the truth, it was rather bad." On the 2nd and 6th of January, 1851, a committee of the society met to investigate those charges, and their whole attention was divided between the Greenwich letters and the Berbice matters. On the 6th of January, 1851, Mr. Davies had written to Dr. Tidman—

I earnestly hope that you will see it compatible with the honour of religion to regard that unhappy Greenwich letter with the same charity you have hitherto done. It was a most indiscreet letter. How I came to pen it I know not. I must have done it under the impulse of a moment and without the least reflection; but God is my witness that I had no evil thought in the matter. He then expressed a fear that Dr. Tidman would be influenced by the Wellingborough letter. But if Mr. Davies were innocent of the letter, could Mr. Ainslie suppose that he would lie under the stigma? And if he were innocent, how could Mr. Davies thus write to Dr. Tidman on the 29th of March, 1851—"How can I touch Dr. Tidman's heart? Do give me your counsel. He seems steered against me on account of that Wellingborough letter. I am sorry I ever mentioned it. It was done in a moment of anguish when I thought it was to be used as a weapon against me. Of the conduct of that subordinate in copying, as I alleged, a lady's letter from her husband, there can be but one opinion. Still I am sorry it has been mentioned, and if I can in any way contribute to undo the mischief I shall be most happy. Pray intercede with me with Dr. T."

But Mr. Davies having written the letter which he had read, in July, 1851, wrote a letter to Dr. Tidman, in reference to the Wellingborough letter:—

I do not deny the authorship of that letter. I never have. I neither deny nor admit, for I remember nothing about it. But if you bring from his hiding-place the vile person who did the atrocious deed—if he will sign an affidavit as you propose, and prove the authenticity and the circumstances of that document, so as to convince me it is mine, I shall not deny it, and therefore I request that that may be done forthwith. This was written seven months after the infamous production had been placed under his eyes; but in the autumn of 1851 Mr. Davies admitted to Mr. Vaughan having written the letter, and in talking to another person said, "They can't prove I wrote it."

On the 25th of May, 1852, Mr. Stacey, who had found the Wellingborough letter, made his declaration as to the truth before Alderman Challis, and a resolution was then passed appointing eleven members unacquainted with the facts to deal with the matter. With that Dr. Tidman had nothing to do. On the 29th of June they made their report, and found amongst other things, that Mr. Davies did write the Wellingborough letter. He should have mentioned that the committee on the Berbice affairs, on which were three personal friends of Mr. Davies—Alderman Wire, Dr. Richardson, and Dr. Massie, acquitted him of the charges, but recommended that he should withdraw from the metropolis, and promised him their support if he did so. With that Mr. Davies refused to comply, and the chapel was completed at which he was now preaching. He would prove that Mr. Davies and his wife had subsequently, after this charge was brought, gone to Wellingborough, and had endeavoured to make a Mr. Beale believe that he had slept and stayed at his house, although he had in fact stayed at Mr. Kent's; and in order to prove that he had not written from that place in reply to letters, absolutely induced Mr. Kent to go with him to obtain from the postmistress a certificate to the effect that no letters were delivered at Wellingborough on a Monday, the day on which it was said he had received them. Having thus prepared themselves, Mr. Davies and his wife addressed a letter to the directors of the London Missionary Society on the 13th September, 1852, in which the authorship of the Wellingborough letter was first denied by him. In that letter, published by the defendant in his pamphlet, they said,

As innocent persons, solemnly avowing before Almighty God and in the face of all men, that we are not guilty of the charges brought against us, we ask you to place us in a condition to vindicate our innocence. We ask you for a copy of the affidavit made before Mr. Alderman Challis, a director and trustee of the Missionary Society, by Mr. Stacey, a clerk in your Mission House, under the direction and in the presence of Dr. Tidman, your foreign secretary. The "Mission House letter" to which the affidavit refers, if an original ever existed, was forged by Mr. Stacey, and the officers of your establishment are

responsible for its origin, for its long suppression (more than five years), for its production, for its presentation to the committee after a lapse of nearly seven years, and for the ruin of myself and Mrs. Davies, by charging me with being the author of it, and Mrs. Davies with having received it at the hands of Mr. Stacey; all of which charges we are prepared before an English jury to prove are utterly false and fabricated. We make no secret of the purpose for which we want the affidavit. We are advised that Mr. Stacey and Mr. Horley can be placed by indictment at the bar of the Old Bailey for forgery and perjury, and that Dr. Tidman and Mr. Prout can be included with Mr. Stacey and Mr. Horley in an indictment for conspiracy.

The committee having reported, Mr. Davies was expelled from the board by a majority of 49 to 5. On the 8th of October he was invited to substantiate his charges against the officers of the committee on the 15th, but that he declined to do. On the 25th of April, 1853, this wonderful book was issued by Mr. Ainslie, who being determined to give it publicity distributed 50,000 circulars announcing it during the May meetings. The learned serjeant having described the circumstances in connexion with the finding of the letter, the contents of which were such as to be unfit for the public eye, written by Mr. Davies to his wife, said he would pledge his reputation and his profession that when the learned arbitrator had heard all the evidence the verdict must pass for the plaintiff.

The learned arbitrator at four o'clock adjourned the case.

On Wednesday the case was resumed. Mr. Samuel Morley was the first witness examined. He gave evidence respecting the appointment of the "Morley Committee" in January 1851, at which the following resolutions were adopted:—

1st. That in the judgment of this meeting the serious imputation on the character of the Rev. E. Davies, founded on the testimony of a coloured woman in Berbice, in the month of July, 1848, is not sustained by the evidence which has been adduced, and this meeting hereby pronounces him not guilty of the alleged crime.

2nd. That nevertheless in the judgment of this meeting Mr. Davies, in a letter addressed to a lady at Greenwich, has subjected him to the charge of great indiscretion, which is already known to many individuals in and about London, and which in its apprehension will hereafter prove prejudicial to his usefulness in this city.

3rd. That this meeting, regarding all the circumstances and interests involved in this painful case, hereby pledges the several members in the event of Mr. D.'s feeling it to be his duty to withdraw from the metropolis, to use their best efforts to introduce him to some appropriate sphere for the future exercise of his ministry.

To this committee Mr. Davies was a party. The evidence was entirely ex-parte. Himself and Mr. Smith had previously endeavoured privately to induce Mr. Davies to withdraw from Caledonian-road Chapel to prevent any public exposure. He (Mr. M.) had not subscribed to the expenses in these matters. His impression was there was no such fund. He had no ill-feeling towards Mr. Davies, and had never heard Dr. Tidman speak unkindly of him.

Mr. Eusebius Smith, treasurer of the London Congregational Chapel Building Society, stated that the society had promised £700 to the chapel in the Caledonian-road as a gift and £300 as a loan, but in consequence of the inquiry of the committee how the money had not been paid, the chapel was built without their assistance. To the best of his recollection, the resolution of the Morley Committee were prepared in the room. No part of the resolution was written by Mr. Stacey. Mr. Davies offered Mr. Morley and himself an explanation of the Greenwich letter, which was not to Mr. Morley or himself at all satisfactory. They told him they could not give him their sanction, without a deliberate inquiry by a body of gentlemen connected with the denomination, who should pronounce on his fitness; and that committee pronounced that he was unfit.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Tidman, the plaintiff, was then examined by Mr. Serjeant Wilkins.

I have been foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society for fifteen years. I was pastor of the congregational church at Barbican two and twenty years. I was invited by the directors to accept the office of foreign secretary. About seven years ago I tendered my resignation. I was unanimously requested to retain the office by a quarterly meeting of the town and country directors, consisting of about a hundred gentlemen. They pressed me to accept £500, but I declined to accept more than £400. In 1839 the society sent out the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, as a missionary to Berbice. He had previously been the minister of a small congregation at Stockport. I never had any quarrel or difference with Mr. Davies. I had frequently written on his behalf. I think I was one of those who recommended him as a member of the Congregational Board. This was, I believe, in March, 1850. He came to England from Berbice early in 1845, and returned in February, 1846. In October, 1845, he was appointed to visit Northamptonshire as a deputation from the Society. I have heard him say he had a mother in Cheshire. He was to preach at Wellingborough, on Sunday, the 2nd of November. The Rev. Mr. Moore and Mr. Sewell were with him then. It was his practice to address letters to his wife, at the Mission House. In 1848 Mr. Davies quitted Berbice entirely. I never heard him described as "a very troublesome fellow." I never so described him. I gave him letters of recommendation on his return. [The letters, expressive of Dr. Tidman's high approval of Mr. Davies' conduct were here put in evidence.] At the time I wrote those letters I was not aware of the Berbice rumours, nor of the Wellingborough letter. I had not seen the "Greenwich letter." I had heard that Mr. Davies had acted very foolishly towards a young lady at Greenwich, but that on her uncle writing him a very proper rebuke, he had made a proper apology, and there the matter terminated. I heard this from the Rev. Mr. Freeman. In November, 1848, Mr. Freeman left this country for South Africa, when he left me a number of papers, which he said might be wanted in his absence, and amongst them was one marked "Greenwich letter A." I handed all the papers to Mr. Prout, the home secretary, without examining them.

Dr. Tidman then described how the rumours respecting Berbice &c., reached him, but as Mr. Davies was no longer connected with the Missionary Society, he

thought they rather concerned the Chapel Building Society. He, however, saw Mr. Davies at the Mission House, and went into the matter. On that occasion Mr. Davies so pressed him to become a member of the proposed committee, that he consented, though reluctantly.

Three missionaries, two from Demerara and one from Barbice, has visited this country in the interval; and I expressed my surprise he had not called on them thoroughly to investigate the charges against him. He replied that they had been investigated already. I sent for Mr. Heywood, who had been present at the investigation. He told me something, which I afterwards put as a question to Mr. Davies. I asked him if he had told his wife of these grievous charges, which had so afflicted him, or whether it was true, as I had been informed, that she had learned of such reports from a letter which arrived from Barbice during his absence. He admitted she had so become acquainted with it. I asked him if it were true that on receiving the letter she went down the same day by railway, and asked him what it meant. He admitted that was true. Mr. Prout told me he had got a copy of a letter written by Mr. Davies, which he thought I ought to see before I went on the committee. It was read to me, and I immediately sent for Mr. Davies, and told him I had sent for him in consequence of some information, which, if true, would unfit me for acting on the committee, as I had previously promised him. Mr. Prout came in at the time. I told Mr. Davies I was exceedingly grieved to hear of a letter purporting to have been written by him to his wife, dated Wellingborough, 1845, stating it had been picked up in the waiting room by one of the subordinate clerks and copied by him. I told him the letter was so unutterably leathsome, that I deeply regretted ever having my ears polluted by it. I said, "I have no right to inquire what letters you write to your wife, but as the matter has come before me so unexpectedly and so unwillingly, I ask you if you ever wrote such a letter?" His answer was, "It is so long ago, I really can't remember anything at all about it." He appeared very much ashamed and confounded. He did not look up—he looked down. I said, "If any man were to wake me up at midnight, and inquire if I ever wrote such a letter I should have an answer to give, and that if he could not remember, I feared it was because he had written more than one of such kind." Mr. Prout was present during the whole time. I said that I thought the existence of the letter had been made known in a very improper manner; and, looking at it as a letter written by a man to his wife, although I thought it right to ask him if he had written it, I would never mention it to a human being. Mr. Prout also made the same promise. He never to me, or in my presence, denied being the author of that letter. Before the committee met Mr. Davies called on me at the Mission House. He said to me, "Will you mention anything about the Wellingborough letter on the committee?" He said this in a supplicatory tone. I said, "I told you, Davies, before, I would never mention the existence of the letter to any one, and I never will." I kept my promise until he made it public. Mr. Davies was asked by the committee if he would abide by their decision, and he replied, "Gentlemen, I put my life in your hands." I thought the expression strong, and I said "Your life of usefulness," to which he assented. During the inquiry there was no hint at the Wellingborough letter. I ought to say that I proposed resolutions on that occasion very different to those that were adopted. On the day when the committee met I received a letter from Mr. Davies.

The letter alluded to and a number of others were then put in evidence. It was written by Mr. Davies to Dr. Tidman on the 6th of January, 1851, and he said:—

I earnestly hope that you will see it compatible with the honour of religion to regard that unhappy Greenwich letter with the same charity you have hitherto done. It was a most indiscreet letter. How I came to pen it I know not—I must have done it under the impulse of a moment, and without the least reflection; but God is my witness that I had no evil thought in the matter.

He denied in the most solemn terms the charge of adultery at Barbice, and challenged investigation, concluding with expressing his fear that Dr. Tidman's mind was influenced by the Wellingborough letter, of which he would have more to say hereafter. The next was from Mrs. Davies to Dr. Tidman, dated the 29th of March, 1851, craving his pity and aid for her husband. A letter was put in dated 15th February, from Mr. Davies to the Rev. Mr. Freeman, asking him to exert his influence with Dr. Tidman to save him; and another letter to the same party, on the 29th of March, in which the following passage occurred:—

How can I touch Dr. Tidman's heart? Do give me your counsel. He seems steeled against me on account of the Wellingborough letter. I am sorry I ever mentioned it. It was done in a moment of anguish, when I thought it was to be used as a weapon against me. Of the conduct of that "subordinate," in copying, as alleged, a lady's letter from her husband, there can be but one opinion. Still, I am sorry it has been mentioned, and if I can in any way undo the mischief, I shall be happy. Pray intercede for me with Dr. T.

On the 28th July, Mr. Davies wrote to Dr. Tidman, declaring he had no recollection of having written the Wellingborough letter:—

I neither deny nor admit, for I remember nothing about it. But if you bring from his hiding place the vile person who did the atrocious deed, if he will sign an affidavit as you propose, and "prove the authenticity and the circumstances" of that document so as to convince me it is mine, I shall not deny it, and therefore I request that that may be forthwith done.

The letter concluded as follows:—

I am therefore ready to bury in oblivion all the injury I have sustained in connexion with it [The London Missionary Society], if you will even now do me justice. But if you treat me as a suspected, unlearned, damaged man, either you or I must show cause. If I do not hear from you in a few days, you must excuse my calling upon you with some of my friends.

Examination continued.—I took no part in bringing any charge against Mr. Davies before the Morley Committee. On no occasion did any charge against him originate with me, or with the officers of the

London Missionary Society. I never said of Mr. Davies, "If I were to reveal all I know of him, there would be but one opinion, and that is, that he is unfit for the fellowship of this board." I never by hints sought to disparage him. Mr. Stacey, has been connected with the missionary establishment for twenty years. He is the confidential clerk to the home secretary of the mission—a situation he has held under successive home secretaries. Substantially before the congregational board I charged Davies with being the author of the Wellingborough letter. I did that in self-defence.

The examination in chief having concluded, the court adjourned.

On Saturday the case was resumed, when Dr. Tidman's cross-examination was proceeded with, and occupied the whole day. On Monday he was re-examined by Sergeant Wilkins. The Rev. Ebenezer Prout, Home Secretary of the London Missionary Society, was next examined by Mr. Browne, and was in the witness-box when an adjournment took place. Yesterday the case was resumed. The evidence was principally confined to the examination of Mr. Beal, and the reading a variety of letters relative to the conduct of Mr. Davies, when acting as a deputation to the congregation in Mr. Beal's neighbourhood. It is expected that the arbitration will occupy a considerable period, the plaintiff's case not being yet concluded. We have not room for further details in our present number.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT BRISTOL.

The new building erected by the members of the Bristol Athenæum, in Clare-street, was opened on Wednesday morning, and the ceremonial excited more than ordinary interest from the announcement that Lord John Russell had consented to attend the inaugural festivities. The edifice which is in the centre of the town, contains a spacious, well-lighted, and convenient reading-room; a large hall for lectures, concerts, and other entertainments; libraries, chess-room, eight class-rooms, and refreshment-rooms. The cost of its erection has been defrayed by the issue of shares, varying in amount from £2 to £20, and nearly the whole amount required for the purpose has already been obtained. The subscription to the Athenæum is one guinea per annum, but persons subscribing half that sum yearly are entitled to the advantages of the institution after five o'clock in the evening—an arrangement made in the hope that the working classes might be induced to profit by it, but thus far not attended with much success.

The inaugural ceremonies commenced with a *déjeuner*, which took place in the lecture-hall of the Athenæum. The chair was taken by Mr. Miles, who was supported on his right by the Mayor of Bristol, and on his left by Lord J. Russell; and among the company were, the Bishop of Gloucester, Earl Ducie, F. H. Berkeley, M.P.; Captain Scobell, M.P.; the Dean of Bristol, Mr. Phinn, M.P.; Mr. M. D. Hill (Recorder of Birmingham). On the health of Lord J. Russell being given by the Mayor, his lordship said:—

Your president has said that this is a moment of very great anxiety. No doubt it is so to every member of the Government, but all of us who have to depend upon the exertions of our countrymen must feel full reliance that that confidence will not be misplaced. (Loud cheers.) My noble friend at the head of the War Department, and my right hon. friend at the head of the Admiralty, must feel a full and steadfast reliance that any service which British soldiers and sailors are sent to perform, however difficult that service may be, will be performed with the courage and skill which have at all times distinguished our countrymen. (Cheers.) So likewise I may say, with regard to my own department, that this country having resolved that, in various manners and in various branches, the people shall be educated, that task also will be adequately performed, and in a few years, I trust, we shall be able to say that the remaining defects in our educational system have been amended, and that the existing deficiencies have been supplied. (Cheers.) For my part I have always looked for the future security of our justly venerated institutions to the knowledge, to the examination, and to the cordial support of an enlightened people. (Cheers.) In looking over this building, which does so much honour to your liberality and taste, and to the knowledge and genius of your architect, I was shown a portion of it with regard to the stability of which I was told some doubts had been entertained. I was informed that it had been subjected to the severest tests, that it had passed through these tests successfully, and that the supports of that portion of the edifice remain firm and unshaken. Equally firm is the support of a free Government like ours when it rests upon an educated and enlightened people. (Cheers.) I therefore believe that, in the office which I have the honour to hold, in furthering as far as is in my power the efforts which the people themselves are disposed to make for diffusing education, I am not preparing the means by which the Government of her Majesty the Queen and her successors may be impaired, but I am preparing the means by which that rule may be perpetuated and strengthened. (Cheers.) I beg again to thank you for the honour you have done me, and I can assure you it will afford me great happiness to assist, in any way, in encouraging such institutions as that in which we are assembled. (Loud cheers.)

In the evening a *soirée* was held in the Great Music Hall of the Victoria Rooms. Lord John Russell arrived soon after half-past seven, and was received with great cheering. After some introductory remarks, his lordship said, perhaps he might be allowed to depart so far from what was usual at societies of that kind, that whereas it had been customary to fix on some author, or some collection of authors, to illustrate or to praise, he wished to point out to them a branch of literature in which, according to his notion, there was a void to be filled up. He spoke of no less a subject than the history of our country. Now, not to speak of living authors, and they had some of whom they might be proud—(hear)—and whose works might be read with delight and instruction—he felt there was some-

thing wanting still. Clarendon would be famous through all time for his history, full as it was of weighty periods and wise reflections, and adorned by those inimitable portraits which placed him in history by the side of Vandyke in painting; but Clarendon was himself an actor in the scenes which he described, and he naturally put in the most favourable light the actions of the party which he supported. (Hear, hear.) Other periods of our history had only been depicted with the greatest force by one whom, were he to mention, they would be delighted to hear; but, with respect to our general history as a nation, and as a nation, too, deserving of history, he looked in vain for any through the whole range of our literature. Lord Chatham, when he wished his beloved nephew to read the history of the times of the civil wars, told him to study Mayes's "History of the Parliament;" but that was a very obscure and ill-written book, however much its sentiments might have pleased the great mind of Lord Chatham. Fox, speaking to a young man on the same subject, advised him to study Rapin, but Rapin was so profuse and prolix that he would hardly be read with pleasure by any of the present generation. There was another distinguished author, one of the beauties of whose style, whose skill in narrative, and the frequent justness of whose reflections had rendered most popular, and that was David Hume. But if they went to David Hume as the writer of the history of this country, they found that in all those three respects which he (Lord John Russell) had mentioned, namely, our literature, our liberties, and our religion, he was pre-eminently disqualified to write such a history. (Hear.) Now, let them first take literature. He was reading not long ago a character of Shakespeare drawn by Hume. He represented Shakespeare as one who ought to be a warning to persons who had no education and no knowledge of art, how they presumed to treat of art. He allowed, indeed, that he had genius, but said it was very irregular, that he had many beauties, that he well described characters, and represented them with unusual ability, but then he said he was wanting in the proprieties of composition, and that we only admired him as we admired some gigantic forms very often associated with monstrosity and deformity. Now, he asked them, after hearing that passage, whether they considered it a fair description of Shakespeare, and whether he ought to be so dismissed by any writer who treated of the history of our country. (Hear.) They were accustomed, again, to speak of Bacon as a great philosopher, whose sagacity, reviewing the future progress of philosophy, pointed out how modern discoveries would excel all that was contained in the ancient treatises. Hume mentioned him, indeed, with some commendation, but he took care to point out that Galileo was far his superior, and that Galileo had accomplished what Bacon only predicted. Galileo, no doubt, was a great man, but his greatness did not impair the glory of Bacon. (Cheers.) In fact, Hume having been accustomed to the French models, admired them so exclusively, that he was unable to appreciate the great and transcendent excellence of our English authors. Next, with regard to freedom, Hume never perceived what made this country great—what it was which sustained the people in their struggle to establish those free and admirable institutions which we now enjoyed. In Edward the Fourth's time he mentions with something like remorse that the parliament took no interest in the Duke of Clarence when the murder of that prince took place, but that they were very chary in granting money to the Crown. The reason was plain. They knew that if one tyrannical prince died, another equally tyrannical would succeed; but, when they were called upon to vote money for the Crown, the parliament felt that they were giving away or withholding the means by which their freedom might be fettered or secured. (Cheers.) Again, in the time of James the First, he mentioned the imprisonment of such eminent men as Coke and Selden in no words which implied any sympathy with men by whose sufferings our liberties were purchased. He had no word of commendation for them—nothing that could lead to the supposition that he thought them worthy of praise. He only mentioned the act as one of rash imprudence in the sovereign. (Hear, hear.)

Well, gentlemen (continued the noble lord), now upon the third point—that of religion. I don't think it is a topic to dilate upon in this place, and, therefore, I shall only say that Hume was a sceptic of sceptics—one who made it his effort to destroy all belief and faith, not merely in revealed religion, but in the very existence of the mind itself; and that one who indulged himself in speculations of this kind to show his great wit or ingenuity was hardly the man to feel any sympathy in the religious struggles in which the people of this country have been engaged. (Hear, and cheers.) I come, therefore—having endeavoured shortly to show you why—I come to the conclusion that among the authors of the literature of this country we do want some writer who shall write the history of this people with a due appreciation of its great qualities—who will celebrate, as they ought to be celebrated, the men of eminence in literature and science—who will appreciate, as they ought to be appreciated, the contests which the great men of former days fought at the sacrifice of their limbs and of their lives in endeavouring to obtain freedom for us, and who will appreciate likewise that liberty of conscience by which a people so great in other respects have made themselves deserving of everlasting remembrance. (Loud applause.) And he who shall attempt this—he who shall attempt to give us such a history, will at least not have the mournful reflection which some of the Greek and Roman historians had, that while they were depicting the virtues of past days, they were depicting a people who had virtues which had altogether departed from their successors, because we can say that up to this time at least we value our liberties. (Cheers.) We value those benefits which we enjoy, and the events of the last three months have shown that in the field, or on the sea, there never was a time when Englishmen more justly distinguished themselves than they do at present. (Continued applause.)

The noble lord concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That it is highly important to establish throughout the kingdom institutions whose members associated for instruction and improvement, may by small individual contributions, create funds for maintaining an efficient society, with the object of combining agreeable occupation for leisure with useful culture of the mind. (Loud cheers.)

CIVIC ENTERTAINMENT.

On Friday evening, his lordship was entertained by the corporation and magistracy of Bristol, at the Banqueting Hall of the Society of Merchant Venturers. There was a magnificent display of plate, chiefly antique, and presented to the corporation by distinguished persons: one piece was remarkable for having been stolen in the riots of 1831, and cut into 167 bits, and afterwards rejoined. The Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Ducie, Vice-Chancellor Wood, and Sir R. Cookburn, were among the guests.

The health of Lord John Russell having been proposed in a very cordial speech, and drunk with great enthusiasm, he thanked the corporation and company for the honour they had thus paid him, and he was proud to find that, having never concealed his own decided political career, he had not lost thereby the good opinion of any class of his countrymen. He could scarcely discharge his duty of thanking them for this honour without touching on the topic which engaged all minds, and which, while it brought fresh glory to our name, filled many hearts with sorrow. Those who had hitherto thought lightly of the calamities of war, must now be convinced that the Government had not too long hesitated to embark in it. Yet he trusted that, having entered upon the quarrel, we should so bear ourselves "that the oppressor may beware of us." They had shut up the enemy's fleets—prevented the advances of his legions upon the capital of the empire which both his statesmen and generals despised—and had now transformed the seat of war to his own dominion. On only one point of the allied operations did he deem it necessary to offer correction.

It has been stated that Omar Pacha has asked for assistance from the allied armies to relieve Silistria, and I have seen a statement in the public papers that it would have been only necessary to have sent 10,000 men for that purpose; but, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, men accustomed to military duties, men of great experience, caution and judgment do not concur in that opinion. (Hear.) Neither Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, nor Omar Pacha so judged of the matter. Although Omar Pacha had succeeded in repelling the Russians, and might have succeeded without the presence of the allied army, still I believe that Russia would have renewed her aggressive attacks again and again, and might have in the end proved successful had it not been for the neighbourhood of the English and French armies, which, together with the position which Austria had then assumed, made the case so entirely hopeless that the foe was compelled to retire across the Danube. (Cheers.)

After eulogising the conduct of our commander in the Crimea, and paying a tribute to the brave men who had fallen by disease or by the sword, he then proceeded to say:—

Well, gentlemen, what remains must be decided by the fate of war. It is not for us to say what that result will be; all we can venture to say is this, that we have prepared all the means that should ensure success. We have a large and well appointed army, a numerous artillery, and vast stores of ammunition. (Hear.) We know also that we have allies acting with us in mutual confidence and resolve, and we know, further, that of the justice of the contest in which we are engaged, but one opinion prevails. (Lord John then quoted from a speech of Sir John Trollope, to show the unanimity which prevails.) With very few exceptions there does not exist the man who is not convinced that there never was a more righteous cause than that on which we have embarked, and that we should prosecute the war so as to secure a peace that is just and honourable, and based on a lasting foundation. (Cheers.) If such a misfortune should happen as that Russia should triumph, the present war would be followed by one far more dire, and Europe would be brought under the Cossack dominion. The people of England naturally dread the ambition of the ruler of millions, half-civilised, half-barbarous; a ruler who has proclaimed opinions utterly inconsistent with the independence of any government. Gentlemen, it is of no use at present speaking of peace till in the course of the war the means shall arise for securing a peace which shall be lasting and secure. However long we may have hesitated, and however far we may have been anxious to avoid the dreaded evils of war, it is on account of those very evils that we must so prosecute the war as to make it conducive to a peace that shall endure. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I could not forbear giving utterance to these sentiments touching a subject in which we all feel the deepest interest. I can only again express my gratitude for the reception you have given me, and I trust that while I held a place in her Majesty's government whatever you may deem to be my errors of judgment, you will yet believe that I am actuated by a steadfast desire to promote the good name and preserve the liberties of my country, and to maintain her in the position which she has so long held amongst the nations of Europe.

The noble lord resumed his seat amidst loud cheering. Various other toasts were drunk, and the assemblage was addressed by Vice-Chancellor Wood, Lord Ducie, the Hon. H. F. Berkeley, W. H. G. Langton, Esq., the Attorney-General, and others; and the banquet was concluded just before midnight.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.

On Monday evening a crowded and respectable audience assembled in St. Martin's-hall to hear Professor Maurice deliver his inaugural lecture, on the opening of the Working Men's College, Red Lion-square. The learned professor commenced by tracing the origin of the use of the word *inaugural*, from the practice of the Romans to consult the augurs on the commencement of any great undertaking. The projector's of the Working Men's College had also consulted their augurs, but had found them to differ in

their divinations. Some of the augurs deprecated this object, as likely to receive no encouragement from the working men, who were, they said, absorbed in the struggle for existence. It was said they might be induced to learn arithmetic, and perhaps mathematics, but how induce them to take to history and the fine arts? His belief was that Englishmen could never be induced to pursue knowledge merely for its own sake, nor did he wish it. He could admire the German's patient research, but would not attempt to imitate it. With us the political object was the basis upon which all other studies must be cultivated. If we endeavoured to banish business and politics from the English mind, the result would be most painful, but the college would make no such attempt. A few years since the projectors felt that the working men were suffering much from strifes amongst themselves. They found that while the aggregate wealth of the country had increased by the skilful division of labour, and the working of all the divisions harmoniously together, the workmen themselves went entirely on the opposite principle—namely, that the whole end and object of their being was that they should destroy each other. The projectors had endeavoured to remedy that state of things, but they had been misunderstood. They had instituted lectures, but they found that they did not reach the working men. The working men of Sheffield found out the thing wanted, and the proper name for it. They had instituted establishments for mental and moral cultivation, and had called them colleges, which signified educational communities. The meeting would therefore understand why the projectors of the institution in Red Lion-square had called it a college. They had done so deliberately and advisedly, anticipating some ridicule, but determined to face it. (Cheers.) They meant not to seek patronage or pupils, but to organise a society in which working men might on equal terms cultivate their intellect. They had substituted lessons for lectures, the half of each of which would consist of questions on the subject of the previous one. They proposed to give the student a considerable choice of subject, while no one would be restricted as to his choice. The system proper for boys they felt was not the best for the improvement of men. (Hear, hear.) They had at first commenced on too refined a scheme, but had soon been compelled to abandon it. Sunday would be devoted to the Bible, but attendance upon that lecture would not be considered an indispensable condition of attendance on the other evenings. He would never have consented to such an arrangement which in his opinion would have degraded a great subject. His practice would be to invite questions, and the book itself would solve all difficulties. Monday would be devoted to health, and he trusted that the recent visitation would impress upon the students the importance of that long neglected subject. They must study God's laws which regulated health and disease, and man's laws as they bore on the preservation of the one, and the prevention of the other. The professors of this division were, Mr. Welsh, a medical man of great eminence, and Mr. Hughes, a barrister, who had devoted much time in collecting the statistics of cholera. Geometry would be taught by Mr. Hosc, late of the Westminster school, who would show its application to the common business of life. Mr. Furnival would take English grammar, and his object would be to enable the pupil to express his thoughts in plain intelligible English, as every Englishman should do. The lawyers would be obliged to tell them some of the mysteries of their craft as they affected the law of partnership and other important subjects. The prospectus mentioned two subjects which would have great prominence in their teaching—politics and language. They were both pre-eminently human studies, and human studies were the business of a college. On Tuesdays he (Dr. Maurice) would give instruction on political terms, and would illustrate them by examples. Mr. Looock would instruct them in astronomy, the centre of the applied sciences; and Mr. M'Lennan would teach them the uses and principles of machinery. For drawing, one of the most distinguished of modern artists had offered them his assistance. (Cheers.) Mr. Ruskin, in undertaking this department, would at first attempt to give the pupil steadiness of hand; and if the latter gave indication of higher perceptions, then to develop them to the utmost. Mr. Westlake, of Trinity College, Cambridge, would treat of arithmetic and algebra, which would be most valuable when taught by a scientific man. He would also give lectures on the geography of Turkey and Russia as connected with the present war, and Mr. Brewer would devote himself to the geography of England as connected with its history. He (Mr. Maurice) proposed to give lectures on the reign of King John, as connected with Shakespeare's plays. Whose writings so fit for the study of working men as those of England's working poet, who had best described our kings, because he best understood our people? Saturday was left a blank, because he believed that music, to which it was devoted, would be better cultivated where they stood than in Red Lion-square. Mr. Hullah had released the workmen from the stigma of having vocal powers only for shouting at the hustings, and if he had not found other capabilities he had made them, and therefore he was the best fitted to continue their musical education. He trusted then that they would begin their work under favourable auguries, and one he would mention was, that although they had not solicited subscriptions from the public, some kind friends had sent them contributions. Amongst the earliest of the contributors was one of the name and kindred of the late Dr. Arnold, and the next was one who had already done much for the working men in his factory at Vauxhall. They had an augury of what firm purpose and resolute will could effect on the heights of Alma, and the application of such firmness of purpose and such resolute will to the business of civil life was all they

required to secure success in their present undertaking.

The meeting loudly cheered the conclusion of the lecture, and the secretary announced that the names of candidates for entrance examination would be received every day this week.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Admiralty has published despatches from Lieutenant Meecham, with enclosures from Captain Collinson. These documents have partly been published before, but their reappearance is interesting in connexion with the intelligence respecting Sir John Franklin's party. Lieutenant Meecham started with a sledge party from the North Star at Beechey Island, on the 3d of April, 1854, in search of traces of Captain Collinson; and he returned by the 14th of June. He found despatches left by Captain Collinson at Princess Royal Island, dated 26th August, 1851; also in latitude 70 deg. 35 min. North longitude 173 deg. 40 min. West, dated 16th April, 1852, and Ramsey Island as late as 27th of August, 1852. Captain Collinson then intended to pursue the Channel separating Wollaston from Prince Albert's Land.

Dr. Rae writes to the *Times*:—"It may interest your readers to learn, that two overland expeditions have been decided upon—the one in boats, to go down the Mackenzie River in search of Captain Collinson, about the safety of whom there is now some anxiety; the other, in canoes, down Back's Fish River, to make further inquiry into the fate of Sir J. Franklin's people, and to endeavour to obtain some more relics; and should any of the remains of the dead be found, to place them decently under ground. At noon, on Friday, it was arranged by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Captain Shepherd, Deputy-Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, that these expeditions should be left wholly in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the same evening the Deputy-Governor had posted letters to Sir George Simpson, territorial governor, containing full details as to the objects and mode of carrying into effect these expeditions."

LOSS OF THE ARCTIC STEAM-SHIP—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

By the Atlantic, which arrived in the Mersey on Thursday, we have accounts from New York to the 14th, with full details of the sinking of the Arctic; and pathetic accounts of the great excitement caused by the loss of so many persons. The counting-house of the firm of Collins and Co., and other public offices, were besieged by relatives and friends of the sufferers, eagerly listening to every scrap of news, and departing elate with joy when told of the safety of their friends, or bowed down with sorrow at their loss. Business was partly suspended, the courts were closed, and the flags drooped half-mast high. The exact number lost had not been ascertained, but a larger number has been saved than was at first anticipated. Several accounts are before us of the personal adventures of some of the survivors; but the most striking and interesting is the narrative of Peter M'Cabe, who was picked up from a raft, by a boat under Mr. Dorian, the third mate. M'Cabe describes how the raft was constructed of doors, barrels, yards, and spars, and how he helped.

I remained on the vessel till she sank; when I went down with her. I had been employed a few minutes before with two others, one of whom was called "Tom the storekeeper," in lashing some casks together, when I was driven away by the water, which was now rushing in with fearful impetuosity. Jumping upon the paddle-box, I sprang on the saloon-deck, and in an instant was engulfed in the surging waters, which soon closed over our heads. Down, down we sank with our noble vessel, into the bosom of the ocean; and the terrible thought took possession of my mind that I was drowning—that I should never see my dear friends and my home again. I retained my consciousness, however, all the time I was under the water; and it was with a feeling of intense joy that I found, after about half a minute, that I was rapidly rising to the surface. It was all darkness before, but now I could see a dim light above me, and in a few seconds I was on the top of the water struggling for life. Being a good swimmer, and having, besides, the support of a life-preserver, I succeeded in reaching a door, which was floating a few feet from where I rose. I looked around me, but there was no trace of the vessel except a few loose timbers and the rafts which were floating about, some with and others without passengers. Finding I could not retain my hold of the door with safety, I left it and swam to a barrel which lay a few feet from me, from this again I swam to the large raft, which had, as I have said, about seventy persons clinging to it. The sea, though not strong, was rough, and the waves as they dashed over it washed away a portion of its living freight. I shall never forget that awful scene. There we were, in the midst of the ocean, without the slightest hope of assistance, while every minute one or more of our fellow passengers were dropping into their watery grave from sheer exhaustion. Those who had life-preservers did not sink, but floated with their ghastly faces upwards, reminding those who still remained alive of the fate that awaited them. In the midst of this, thank Heaven, I never lost hope, but retained my courage to the last. One by one I saw my unfortunate companions drop off; some of them floated off, to be eaten and gnawed by fishes, while others were washed under the raft, and remained with me till I was rescued. I could see their faces in the openings as they were away to and fro by the waves, which threatened every moment to wash me off. The raft at one time was so crowded that many had to hold on by one hand. Very few words were spoken by any; and the only sound that we heard was the splash of the waters or the heavy breathing of the poor sufferers, as they tried to recover their breath after a wave had passed over them. Nearly all were submerged to their arm-pits, while a few could with great difficulty keep their heads above the surface. The women were the first to go; they were unable to stand the exposure more than three or four hours. They all fell off the raft without a word, except one poor girl,

who cried out in intense agony, "Oh, my poor mother and sisters!" When I had been about eighteen hours on the raft there were not more than three or four left. One of these gave me what appeared to be a small map, but which I understood him to say was a sort of title-deed to his property: in a few moments after I took it, he too unloosed his hold and was added to the number who floated about the raft. I endeavoured to get the paper into my pocket, but found this impossible on account of my cramped position; so I placed it between my teeth and held it there till I was overwhelmed by a wave, when I lost my hold of it and it was washed away. Another, who had an oiled silk coat on, called on me, for Heaven's sake, to assist him, as his strength was rapidly failing, and he must fall off if not relieved. As he was about four or five feet from me, it was difficult to reach him, but after considerable exertions I succeeded in doing so, and helped him with one of my knees until I became quite faint, when I was obliged to leave him to his fate. Poor fellow, he promised me if ever he got to New York alive he would reward me well. He clung with terrible tenacity to life; but he too dropped off in his turn. I was now left alone on the raft; not a solitary being was alive out of seventy; but still my hope continued strong. The night of the second day was about closing on me, and during the whole time I had been in the water I had not eaten a particle of anything or drank a drop. My strength I found was beginning to give way, and my sight had become so dim that I could not perceive objects a few feet off—even the ghastly faces of the dead that looked up at me from under the raft were hardly discernible. I determined on making one more effort for life: I raised myself on my knees upon the raft, and through the dusk of the evening I saw a vessel. My strength seemed to revive, and in a few minutes I heard the voices of persons in a boat approaching me. Ten minutes more and I too should have gone; but Providence had mercy on me, and after twenty-six hours' exposure I was by its mercy preserved from a watery grave. The boat I afterwards learned, belonged to the Huron, and was manned by Mr. Dorian, the third mate of the Arctic, Captain Grann, one of the passengers, and some sailors. One of the men caught hold of me by the collar, and dragged me into the bow of the boat; where I lay in the last stage of exhaustion, till I was transferred on board the Huron; from which vessel I was placed on the Lebanon, and finally on the pilot-boat Christian Berg, on board of which I arrived at this port.

Instances of heroic conduct are not wanting. A young man named Stuart Holland undertook the duty of firing signal-guns; he could not be induced to leave his post; he fired his last shot as the Arctic sank, and went down with her. A man named Brennan, in charge of a boy, had an offer of escape; he would not quit the ship without the boy; happily both were saved. Captain Luce is said to have behaved nobly; but there are complaints that more lives would have been saved had the officers remained on board.

Latter accounts announce the arrival of Captain Luce, the Commander of the Arctic, at Quebec on the 13th, himself and twenty-four of the passengers having been saved by the ships Huron and Cambria. While on board the Cambria, on the 10th inst., Captain Luce wrote and addressed a narrative of the disaster to Mr. E. K. Collins, of New York, from which it appears that the members of this unfortunate gentleman's family, who were reported to have escaped in one of the boats, perished with the sinking vessel. Captain Luce had reached his home at Yowkers, where he was met by his neighbours and friends with every demonstration of delight; indeed, throughout the entire route from Montreal he was everywhere hailed by vast crowds, who went forth to meet him with joyful congratulations and honest hearty sympathy. A strong feeling prevailed against the crew for their disgraceful conduct, and they had been denounced in the principal churches.

TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The second aggregate meeting of the General Council of the "United Kingdom Alliance for the Total and Immediate Suppression of the Liquor Traffic," was held on Wednesday morning in the Athenæum Library Hall, St. George-street, Manchester, prior to the holding of a large public meeting in the evening. Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., presided, and there were present representatives from nearly all parts of England, about 150 in number. A series of resolutions were agreed to. It was also resolved to raise a fund of £10,000 for the accomplishment of the objects of the Alliance; and a subscription was entered into in the room, which realised upwards of £1,500. The Council broke up at four o'clock. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Free-trade Hall, at which the Earl of Harrington presided. Several thousand persons were present. The noble earl contended that the introduction of the Maine Liquor Law into this country would be no infringement of the liberty of the subject, as it merely withdrew the licence to sell poison, for alcohol was proved to contain no nourishment whatever. He believed that the Government, so far from being losers by the change, would be gainers after a short time, for the revenue now derived from the consumption of intoxicating liquors would be replaced by the saving of expenses in gaols, police, penal settlements, &c. The publicans would not be losers, for the people must still consume refreshments, and they would be enabled to consume more when they were invigorated and enriched by the removal of temptations to intemperance. —Mr. Pope, the secretary of the Association, reported the proceedings of the conference held in the morning. —Sir Walter C. Trevelyan moved:—"That this meeting regards the traffic in intoxicating drinks as beverages as a social nuisance, which, indefensible on any ground of public utility, and always and inevitably injurious to the physical and moral welfare of the community, ought at once and altogether to be removed." Mr. Bowley, of Gloucester, seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. George Cruikshank, and carried unanimously. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. L. Heyworth, M.P., Mr. Alderman Harrison (Wakefield), the Rev. Dr. Jabez Burns, Mr. Robert

Gardner, the Rev. Owen Jones, Rev. James Bardsley, and Mr. Richard Allen; and other resolutions were carried in support of the views of the Association.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Court continues at Windsor. The visitors have included the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Granville, Visct. Hardinge, Prince Nicholas of Nassau, and the Earl of Aberdeen. On Friday, M. Foucault had the honour of exhibiting before Prince Albert some experiments with the gyroscope, in demonstration of the rotation of the globe. On Saturday, a menagerie of wild beasts was brought into the quadrangle of the Palace for exhibition; the Queen, Prince, and royal children, being present. The Eton boys, also, inspected the menagerie, at the special invitation of the Queen. On Friday, the band of the Imperial Regiment of the Guides went down to Windsor by special train, and played before the Queen and Prince and the whole of the royal family, on the East-terrace. Her Majesty afterwards walked for some time, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Baron Verdiere, Capitaine d'Etat Major, and Baron Vidil, of the Regiment of Guides, had the honour of dining with her Majesty on Monday.

The *Morning Post* gives the following respecting the anticipated visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French, and other Court movements:—"The Queen and Prince Consort, immediately after celebrating the birthday of the Princess Royal at Windsor Castle, who completes her 14th year on the 21st of November, will proceed with the royal family, as usual at this period of the year, to the Isle of Wight. The Court will remain at Osborne until about the middle of December, when, it is said—though we are enabled to state that nothing definite has as yet been determined on the subject—the Emperor and Empress of the French will pay their first visit to the British Court. On the arrival of the illustrious visitors, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will, it is expected, accompany them to Windsor Castle, where a series of banquets, balls, concerts, &c., on a scale of magnificence, liberality, and splendour, unequalled in the present reign, will be given. During the stay of the royal visitors at the Castle, which will probably be about six or eight days, the Emperor will be installed a Knight of the Garter, with all the pomp and ceremonies incidental on the admission of a foreign potentate into this most ancient and honourable fraternity. The three knights who have also been nominated to fill the vacancies occasioned by the demise of the Marquis of Anglesa, the Marquis of Londonderry, and the Duke of Beaufort—namely, the Earls of Carlisle, Ellesmere, and Eglinton—will also be installed at the same time. Should the weather admit, there will be a review of the Royal Horse Guards and other troops in the neighbourhood of Windsor, but in the absence of so many regiments which have gone to the East, and the lateness of the season, there will be no attempt at any grand military display. We understand that the portion of the Castle occupied by the King of Prussia, when that sovereign last visited England, will be fitted up, not only magnificently, but with every attention to comfort, for the express use of the Emperor and Empress and suite during their stay at Windsor.

Lord Cunningham, Judge of the Court of Session, died at Edinburgh on Thursday last. He had retired from public life about eighteen months ago. He was much esteemed, both in his judicial and private capacity.

Lord John Russell arrived at his residence in Richmond Park on Saturday, from Bristol.

The band of the French Imperial Regiment of the Guides occupy apartments in St. George's Barracks, Charing-cross. Two of the officers dined with the royal circle on Sunday, and slept at the Castle. On Monday they were taken over the Castle and neighbourhood, and entertained by the officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) at luncheon. Before the officers took their departure, Baron Vidil, who speaks English fluently, spoke most warmly of the reception himself and Captain Verdiere had experienced from her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Baron also stated, that the band of the Guides would be compelled to return to Paris on Thursday or Friday next, and added his regret that his stay in England would not be longer. On Monday evening the non-commissioned officers of the London garrison entertained their French friends at a substantial repast.

Mr. Ramsey, the Inspector-General of the Post-office Department, has been appointed Railway Arbitrator to the Post-office Department. The office of Inspector-General is abolished.

According to the *Northern Whig*, the ribbon of the order of St. Patrick, which the death of the Marquis of Ormonde has left at the disposal of the Crown, has been offered to the Marquis of Londonderry and declined.

It is stated that a petition is about to be presented, on the part of Mr. Donald Nicoll, against the return of Viscount Dungarvan for the borough of Frome, on the ground of certain acts of bribery and intimidation alleged to have been committed.

Mr. Ralph Osborne, M.P., delivered an inaugural address, a few days ago, on the opening of the School of Art and Design in connexion with the Clonmel Mechanics' Institution. In the course of his remarks he said that he regarded mechanics' institutions not only as one of the chief means of the education of the humbler classes, but as one of the grand links in the social chain for connecting together all classes of the community, without distinction of creed or politics. Still more did he hail that undertaking of connecting "schools of art" with mechanics' institutions. There was no reason why Ireland should not produce her

own artists. He concluded with a reference to the war:—

Under the ruins of the Western Empire learning and art found a common grave. Roscoe, on the authority of Petrarch, states, that in the fifteenth century, such had been the desolation caused by barbarian conquerors in Italy on works of art during the middle ages, even Imperial Rome could only boast of six statues, remains of her former splendour. God grant that such desolation may not be enacted in our time! But think you, if the northern despot were to succeed, we should fare better than Rome of old? The allies are engaged in no common struggle; it is a war between civilization and barbarism—between freedom and despotic power; where the Cossack treads art withers, where the Czar conquers freedom dies. Such would be the fate of Europe were Russia to succeed in her designs. Do I tremble for the result? No; I have confidence in our cause. As the light which burned in the ancient promontory of the Chersonese has been relit by English and Irish hands, so may we yet be the means of bearing the light of science, civilization, and art, to regions now slumbering in barbaric ignorance and slavish serfdom, and future ages may found mechanics' institutes and schools of art in the inclement regions of the Russian despot.

The election for the city of Limerick took place on Saturday, and issued in the unopposed return of Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, who was the only candidate.

Lord Bangor will succeed to the vacancy in the Irish Representative Peerage created by the death of Lord Dunally. Lord Bangor is a high Conservative.

The "Catholic University" is about to start in right earnest at Dublin, a batch of appointments to the Professorships being announced. The lecturer on "Ancient History" is Mr. Stewart, M.A., of Cambridge. When at Trinity College, Mr. Stewart was prizeman in his second year, and obtained at his examination previous to his degree—both classical and mathematical honours. From that time to the date of his reception into the Roman Catholic Church, he has been occupied in preparing young men for the University. Another Cambridge man on the list is Mr. E. Healy Thompson, M.A., "Lecturer on English Literature." He was a scholar and double prizeman at Emmanuel College.

The *Gazette* of Friday announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General James Jackson to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

One of the seats for Bedford is now vacant, by the death of Mr. Henry Stuart, who expired suddenly on Thursday morning. Mr. Stuart was a descendant of William Penn.

Mr. Macaulay has just returned from a lengthened tour in Switzerland.

The Right Hon. James Grattan, eldest son of the celebrated Henry Grattan, of the memorable epoch of the Irish volunteers, expired suddenly on Tuesday, at his residence, Tinnehinch, county of Wicklow. He represented the county of Wicklow in many Parliaments; and his brother, Mr. Henry Grattan, the late member for Meath, is well known to the Parliamentary men of the present day. Mr. Grattan has left no issue.

Brown University, in the United States, has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Hugh Miller, Esq., of Edinburgh.

Vice Admiral Arthur died at Plymouth on Friday, at the age of 75.

Jassiz and Police.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Joseph Windle Cole, formerly a merchant in the City, was tried for obtaining £10,000 by false pretences. Cole had been in the habit of obtaining large advances of money from Messrs. Laing and Co., on the security of warrants for goods: most of these transactions seem to have been bona fide, but latterly he strayed from the right path. In July last year, he obtained £10,000 from Messrs. Laing and Co., depositing what purported to be warrants for tin and spelter, stated to be in the warehouse of one Maltby, in Southwark: in fact, this tin and spelter never existed, none had been deposited at Maltby's, and he must have given fraudulent warrants in collusion with Cole: Maltby has absconded, and thus avoided being indicted with Cole for conspiracy. For a long time Messrs. Laing and Co. believed the warrants to be correct; as soon as suspicion arose, and inquiry was made, the fraud was quickly apparent. Cole had tin deposited in a warehouse near Maltby's, but that he disposed of. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty." There were other indictments, but they were not proceeded with. Next day, the Chief Baron, after enlarging on the peculiar enormity of the offence in a person of Cole's standing, passed the severest sentence in his power—four years' penal servitude.

The Reverend Hugh Pollard Willoughby, who fired a pistol at Mr. Giffard, a barrister, in the Central Criminal Court, was found "Not guilty," on the ground of insanity. Mr. Willoughby insisted on defending himself. Professional evidence of his insanity was given by Dr. Forbes Winslow, and Mr. M'Murdo, the surgeon of Newgate. He is to be kept in custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

Thomas William O'Keefe, aged 46, a fashionably dressed military-looking person, who was convicted at the last Sessions at this Court of obtaining from a lady named Priscilla East, residing in Harrington-square, Hampstead, £125 under false pretences of marriage, was brought up for judgment. The Recorder, addressing the prisoner, said he had sent for him for the purpose of passing sentence, but from other circumstances that had come to his knowledge, he had determined to postpone doing so for the present. He understood that the prisoner had shown a disposition to make some amends to the prosecutrix, and as he (the Recorder) was desirous of encouraging him in so doing, he should postpone the sentence until next sessions, and if he found that he had done so he would

take that into consideration; but under any circumstances he must pass a severe sentence.

At the Middlesex Sessions, George Williams, a young man but an old offender, pleaded guilty to stealing two trucks. He had been sentenced to transportation, in 1850 for stealing trucks; on the 5th August last he was discharged from Woolwich, with a ticket-of-leave and £4 17s. The Assistant-Judge—"And here you are, in October, stealing trucks again, the same offence you were convicted of before. Such are the effects of this wondrous system, that since January this year the committals have exceeded by 600 the number of committals in the corresponding period of last year. The Court is determined to sentence to transportation all prisoners who are convicted after having a ticket-of-leave; for, whether it be right or wrong that such should be the system, it is quite clear that with respect to a man who so uses his ticket-of-leave, it would be sheer idleness to show him any further leniency." The Assistant-Judge accordingly sentenced the prisoner to fourteen years' transportation; but that sentence was afterwards changed to eight years' penal servitude, it being found that a recent act of Parliament has altered the punishment for such offences as Williams's.

Next day, Thomas Johnson, another ticket-of-leave convict, and two youths, were convicted of stealing a watch from the person of Mr. Lord. Sentence on Johnson, fourteen years' transportation.

At the same sessions there were two prosecutions against men for assaults on girls: one case broke down, and in the other the verdict was "Not guilty." It appeared that in each case the prosecutors were the Associate Institute for the Protection of Women, and that the society had taken up the affairs without any one asking them to do so. The Assistant-Judge condemned this practice, by which the society obtained costs without having had any right to interfere. No man would be safe from accusations by the vilest of women if such proceedings were tolerated. The Associate Institute were placing themselves in the same position as a man who was recently prosecuted for obtaining costs in a case where no instructions to prosecute had been given. The Judge refused to allow the costs in the present cases. Next day, Mr. Parry, standing counsel to the Institute, asked the Assistant-Judge to reconsider his decision; and took the opportunity to lecture him very severely, threatening to apply to the Home Secretary for the costs if they were still refused. The Judge persisted in his first decision, and Mr. Payne pronounced Mr. Parry's display to be "a discredit to the bar."

Mr. Henry Lee Bennett, a person of respectable appearance, who, for nearly six years, has been one of the relieving officers of the parish of St. Mary's, Newington, and who has been much respected by the parochial authorities, has been remanded at the Southwark Court on a charge of embezzling moneys to a considerable amount belonging to the governors and guardians.

Edgar Green, clerk to Mr. Richard Swift, M.P., merchant, Hatton-garden, has been committed for trial, charged with having stolen four warrants for the delivery of caoutchouc manufactures, of the value of £450, the property of his employer; and with having embezzled £16 16s. 9d., also the property of Mr. Swift.

Fitzroy M'Keogh, and Donald Cameron, have been committed, charged with burglary at the house of Mr. G. F. Thompson, No. 23, Craven-street, Strand. Both of the prisoners were captured in the house, having packed, ready for removal, nearly £200 worth of property.

A charwoman has been committed for trial, charged with having stolen some articles of jewellery from the residence of Colonel Michael Bruce, Park-lane, also with having stolen some china articles, the property of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P. The prisoner had been employed to assist in taking care of Mr. Disraeli's house, No. 1, Grosvenor-gate. The china articles formed part of a service, and had been stolen from the larder.

The Rev. Dr. Giles, of Bampton, has been examined before the Witney magistrates on the charge of having solemnised a marriage in the parish church out of canonical hours and without banns or licence. It appeared from the evidence of Richard Pratt, a shoemaker's apprentice, and Jane Green, the defendant's housekeeper, both of whom had absconded to London, but had been subsequently apprehended, that they went to the church at a little after six o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 5th instant, and were there married by the reverend gentleman, whose son was the only witness present. The girl said that a document was shown to her by the clergyman, signed "S. Oxon," as a marriage licence, for which she was to pay £3, but had not yet done so, and the young man had rested on the assurance of the girl that "it was all right," and had made no inquiries about the matter. The register was signed by another servant of the defendant, Caroline Lait, and the marriage was entered as taking place on Tuesday, the 3rd, instead of Thursday, the 5th. Caroline Lait also swore that it took place on Tuesday, between eight and nine o'clock, and that she was present, but subsequently contradicted herself, and acknowledged that she had been asked to swear so by the prisoner, and had not been present. The parish clerk, also deposed that Dr. Giles told him "as a secret" that he had solemnised the marriage as alleged on Thursday. The magistrates adjourned the case, releasing the defendant on bail; and on Friday, they were informed that Dr. Giles, acting on the advice of friends, had preferred the forfeiture of the recognizance (£500) to surrendering for trial.

On Sunday, at Deserters Church, near Bandon, the Rev. J. W. Baldwin, while engaged in the solemn services of the day, was seized with indisposition. He was conveyed to the vestry-room, and there in a few hours he died.

Accidents and Offences.

The wife of the Mayor of Hereford arrived at Southampton, from the Isle of Wight, on Friday last, and alighted at the Pier Hotel, in the former town. At night, previous to retiring to rest, and while on her knees in the act of prayer, in her bedroom, she expired suddenly in a fit of apoplexy.

Several small shopkeepers in the metropolis have been fined for having fireworks exposed for sale in their shops. The police appear to have taken early proceedings against offenders, in order to spread the information as widely as possible before the 5th of November, that it is illegal to sell fireworks, and that shopkeepers selling fireworks are liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for each offence.

Mr. Nicholson, a chemist's assistant at Norwich, has made an awkward mistake. At Rackheath, on a moonlight night, he beat Mrs. Ives with a stick while she was walking near her own house. When brought before the magistrates, he admitted his offence, and explained why he had committed it. Mrs. Ives was dressed in white, with her shawl over her head; he was startled by such an apparition in the moonlight, thought it was a boy playing a trick, and forthwith administered correction. Mr. Nicholson was allowed to compound with Mrs. Ives for his rashness.

Liverpool has sustained a loss, estimated at £200,000, by a fire which broke out at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, in the cellars of a warehouse in Acker's Buildings, Lancelot's Hey. The fire originated in a spark falling upon some turpentine from a naked candle carried by a careless workman. Several explosions followed, and seven vaults were soon in flames; but as there was an abundant supply of water, the vaults were speedily submerged. It was then thought that the fire had been overcome; but it burst out anew, and, notwithstanding the great exertions of the firemen, and the projection of something like 2,000 gallons of water a minute upon the burning cotton and other substances, still raged on, and continued, in a subdued form, yesterday afternoon. Up to that time, two warehouses were in ruins, two others were gutted, and the contents of both were destroyed.

Cholera has fallen heavily upon a family near Huddersfield. John Drake, a working-man, was suddenly carried off by the disease. His brother and wife, who came to help his widow after the death were both seized on their return home, and died the following day. The father was next seized with all the premonitory symptoms of virulent cholera on Saturday, the 21st inst., and though every means were made use of to arrest the progress of the fatal disease, all was unavailing; he expired on Sunday morning, the 22nd inst. Only two members of this ill-fated family now remained,—the wife of Thomas and her little son,—and these were removed at once to Huddersfield, where it was hoped they would be safe; but the old woman was taken suddenly ill on Sunday evening and died the day following. Subsequently John Hayes, an engineer, who had been rendering active assistance to the unfortunate family was attacked, and carried off, after a few days illness, by the same disease.

Postscript.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

In the despatch, dated Oct. 29, Prince Gortchakoff announces, from his head-quarters in Bessarabia, that on the 25th General Liprandi took four English redoubts. Eleven guns had been taken at the same time. Lord Cardigan lost half the light cavalry.

A Vienna newspaper, the *Ost Deutsche Post*, states, upon the authority of letters from Odessa, that a Russian corps of infantry assembled at Perekop on the 16th, and immediately after commenced its march with sixty pieces of artillery for Simpheropol by the Steppes, and will there join the forces of Prince Menschikoff. The total force in the Crimea will be as follows:—Garrison of Sebastopol, including the crews of the fleet, 34,000; corps of Prince Menschikoff, 28,000; corps of General Liprandi, 24,000; total, 84,000.

Several letters from Warsaw, on which reliance is placed, state that the Hereditary Grand Duke will arrive in that city at the end of this month, and take the command of the Guards who have arrived in, and are on their march towards, that city. The two Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas are to remain at the head-quarters of Prince Gortchakoff, at Kicheneff. The *Paris Patrie* says:—"If it be true that General Bosquet has received orders to take up a position on the Belbeck, to the north of Sebastopol, and to cut off all communication between Forts Constantine and Catherine, the entrenched camp, and Baktchi-Serai, the operations in the Crimea are perhaps about to undergo important modifications. The Russians who occupy the country north of the Crimea, and who may have received some reinforcements from Perekop, will doubtless decide to try the fate of arms, and endeavour to force General Bosquet's position, in order to penetrate into the place. Sebastopol, which hitherto has only been invested on the southern side, will, by the movement of Generals Canrobert and Bosquet, be completely isolated from the rest of the Crimea, since the allied fleet are masters at sea."

The *Trieste Observer* states, from Constantinople, that the Russian war-steamer, which sometime ago destroyed some Turkish trading vessels, has again made her appearance in the Black Sea under British colours, and burnt off Kilis, a Turkish vessel laden with coals.

THE GERMAN POWERS.

We can affirm, from a sure source (says the *German Journal of Frankfurt*), that propositions have arrived here from Paris and London to the Cabinet of Vienna relative to a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive

It is certain that Austria has not as yet accepted these propositions, and that negotiations on the subject are still pending. It is said that the Emperor lately declared that he was unwilling to neglect any means of placing his policy in unison with that of Prussia, so as to spare Germany the consequence of a schism. The intention consequently appears to be to await the result of M. Pfordten's mission, although it is scarcely expected that it will terminate successfully.

A note is said to have been despatched by Baron von Manteuffel on the 23rd ult., in which, in the King's name, he again earnestly presses upon the Emperor of Russia the acceptance of the four points. The precise tenor of this document is unknown even in general diplomatic circles, further than that it is said to be couched in the most pressing terms, and either directly or indirectly declaring that refusal would cause the most embarrassing to that country and to Germany; and it would compel all to support Austria without reserve; and render it impossible for Prussia and the Diet to make the desired declaration of neutrality, or to demand neutrality on the part of Austria.

The *Lithographic Correspondence* of Berlin, of the 27th, says:—"The King has recently received a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, inviting him to visit the Grand Exhibition at Paris next year. We learn that the King has replied by a very cordial and very friendly letter, in which he promises to go to Paris, if circumstances should permit."

NAPOLEON III. AND "TIMID COUNSELS."

PARIS, Tuesday.—The following important paragraph occupies the chief place in this morning's *Moniteur*:—"Certain words in the Emperor's letter to the widow of Marshal St. Arnaud—*résistant à des timides avis*—have been the text of false interpretations. Their only aim was to exhibit more distinctly the energy of Marshal St. Arnaud in opposing the natural differences of opinion which manifested themselves in the councils of the French army and navy on the eve of so serious a resolution."

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

With the weekly return of the health of London, is this morning published the abstract of the Registrar-General's quarterly return of the health of the whole country—that is, of England and Wales.

From the former we extract the following:—The cholera epidemic in London is for this season quickly passing away, and the total mortality has nearly resumed its former position. In the week that ended on Saturday, the number of deaths registered from all causes was 1,228. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1844-53 the average number of deaths was 962, and with a correction for increase of population 1,047. The excess of last week is 181. The deaths from cholera, which were 163 in the preceding week, have fallen to 66: those from diarrhoea are 46. In the western districts 10 deaths from cholera were registered last week; in the northern, 3; in the central, 11; in the eastern, 13; and in the southern districts 80.

The Quarterly Return states that, "113,939 deaths have been registered during the summer quarter, or 21,607 more deaths than were registered in the summer quarter of the preceding year. The mortality in the last quarter was at the rate of 2.425 per cent. annually, or 2.85 more than the average 2.140. The rate of mortality was raised from 2.553 to 3.121, or nearly one fourth part, in the districts comprising the chief towns; from 1.848 to 1.927, or nearly one-twentieth part, in the small towns and in the country. The fatal epidemic cholera, is chargeable with this excess in the rate of mortality. Thus when epidemics prevail, as well as in ordinary times, the towns in their present defective sanitary condition are the chief sufferers. During the summer quarter, in the same population, to every three deaths in the country there were four deaths in the towns. In London the deaths in the 13 weeks ending September 30, amounted to 24,870, or to 11,962 more than the deaths (12,918) in the summer quarter of 1853. This excess exceeds slightly the deaths from epidemic cholera (9,708), and diarrhoea (2,069), which make 11,777 in the aggregate. In every county of the south eastern division the deaths exceeded the average: cholera was fatal on the Thames and round the coast."

Accounts from the United States, received yesterday, state that in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, the Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Administration party have been overwhelmingly victorious. South Carolina, Florida, and California hold true to the democracy; and in Connecticut there is a symptom of vitality in the democratic ranks.

The band of the Guides of the French Imperial Guard will perform on Thursday evening at Exeter-hall, by express permission of the Emperor of the French, for the benefit of the French Charitable Association, a society for the relief of destitute French persons in this country. We have no doubt that the public will eagerly avail themselves of this suitable opportunity to acknowledge the service rendered to the British Patriotic Fund by the performance of this fine band at the Crystal Palace, for which purpose they were sent over by the Emperor to this country.—*Times*.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.

The trade very quiet to-day, for every article prices as on Monday.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 1,880 qrs.; Foreign, 270 qrs. Barley, English, 3,770 qrs. Oats, English, 940 qrs.; Irish, 5,750 qrs.; Foreign, 1,940 qrs. Flour, English, 530 qrs.; Foreign, 1,620 barrels.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1854.

SUMMARY.

IN repeating our statement of last week, that Sebastopol had not fallen before the allies, according to the last accounts, we have given the most reliable intelligence from the Crimea. Telegraphic intelligence comes down to the 20th ult., but Russian news is said to be as late as the 24th. Although we can obtain a glimpse of the operations, it is impossible as yet to form a decided and connected conclusion. There is, however, no doubt that a combined attack upon Sebastopol, by sea as well as by land, was commenced on the 17th ult. Fort Constantine on the north was attacked by the English, and Quarantine Fort on the south of the harbour by the French fleet. Concurrent accounts agree that the north battery was destroyed by the fire of the English ships, and the south battery silenced by the French. Only seven of the allied ships took part in the attack. Prince Menschikoff, with a candour very anti-Russian, and since discarded, confesses to a loss of 500, including the death of Admiral Kornileff, whilst the casualties of the combined squadron, in killed or wounded, are estimated at about 300. This is all the information we at present possess of the first great feat of arms of the Black Sea fleet. Of course, the assailants were unable to force the entrance to the harbour blocked up by the sunken men-of-war. On the 18th the two great exterior forts having been silenced, the bombardment appears to have been discontinued. One account states, that these forts had been destroyed, and the guns dismantled. Prominent in the attack appear to have been the *Agamemnon*, Admiral Lyon's flag-ship, and the *Ville de Paris*, the flag-ship of the Admiral Hamelin. We hear nothing of the whereabouts of the English naval commander, to whose "timid counsels" the Emperor Napoleon is supposed to allude in his letter to Madame Arnaud, which strengthens the opinion that the sexagenarian Admiral Dundas, does not really though nominally, exercise the supreme command.

Respecting the land attack, our information is even more meagre, and is derived mainly from Russian sources. We are told that the Allies have opened a breach, and only awaited a second breach to commence the assault. The French appear to occupy a position the nearest to the doomed fortress, and to have succeeded in erecting a strong redoubt, of no less than five batteries, mounting fifty-six guns, on the extreme left of the position. It was probably against this work that the sortie of the garrison, mentioned in Prince Menschikoff's despatch of the 23rd ult., was directed, although it is difficult to believe, until confirmatory evidence is forthcoming, that eleven French mortars and eight guns were spiked by the Russians—a circumstance which implies that the batteries were actually, at least for a time, in their possession. At the same time, we are told Lord Dunkellin, son of the Marquis of Clanricarde, was taken prisoner. Nor is this the only reverse sustained by the allies (if St. Petersburg accounts are correct). It is affirmed that on the 25th, General Liprardi took four English redoubts, captured eleven guns, and killed or took prisoners the half of Lord Cardigan's cavalry, apparently in the vicinity of Balaklava.

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The presence of some forty thousand people in the Crystal Palace on Saturday, paying half-a-crown each—the grant of £2,000 by the Common Council of the City of London, and the proposed entertainment in the Guildhall—meetings in every part of the country, convened by every variety of denomination—and the publication of stupendous subscription lists—show a hearty response on the part of the nation to the royal suggestion of a Patriotic Fund. To the ordinary attractions of Sydenham were added the performance of a dozen or more military bands—among them, that of the French Guides, sent from Paris for the purpose, and now quartered in St. George's Barracks. Their performance on the slopes of Windsor Castle, at the desire of the Queen, on Sunday afternoon, might stand for the text of a dissertation on the mutations of human passion—since it was there the grandfather of Victoria often looked on a people in arms, and with whom patriotism and loyalty were synonymous with hatred of France and Bonaparte; and there, too, Victoria herself walked, ten years ago, with the Nicholas who has succeeded to the place of patriotic detestation. But as Napoleon himself, with the Empress Eugenie, are said to be coming—the invited Christmas guests of Victoria and Albert—the dissertation may appropriately wait.

Lord John Russell has again presented himself to admiring audiences, in the character of author and statesman—this time at Bristol; where, on Thursday, he helped to inaugurate an Athenæum, and on Friday was entertained by the corporation. We have expressed, in another column, the reflections which such appearances suggest—the summary of which is, that the obstinate defender of taxes on knowledge is very desirous people should read books that cannot be cheap while those taxes are maintained; and that the leader of the House of Commons is unable to promise us a more definite result of the war, than that it will maintain England in her place among the nations and promote the liberties of Europe—objects which, to some students of Lord John's favourite study, seem not quite compatible.

The one great measure of last session has this week become operative. The reformed University of Oxford has elected its first Hebdomadal Council, or governing body. The majority of the new Board were members of the old Board, and though containing only one Tractarian leader—Dr. Pusey himself—has a generally Tractarian complexion. That "Mr. Gladstone's friends" are in a decided majority, is no proof of Conservative or Anglican triumph; since that many-sided minister has at least two classes of supporters. As regards the prospect of further reform, we may say that the election is neither for the better nor the worse.

The tale of the Arctic's self-incurred catastrophe and shameful desertion, divides attention with the story of Franklin's fate. It has been attempted to cast suspicion upon the veracity of Dr. Rae's informants, and upon the correctness of his conclusions; and therefrom to extract hope that a part, at least, of the expedition may be recovered. Dr. Rae's reply to these criticisms and speculations leaves as little room for hope as for blame. Nevertheless, an efficient, though inexpensive, search is to be made along the shores of the Great Fish River, where the supposed remains of Franklin's party were found, and where Dr. King was, years ago, confident of finding them, but was not permitted to try. There is news of Collinson that abates apprehension for his safety; but he will, of course, be included in the objects of the intended search.

American diplomatists are troubling both worlds. M. Soule, United States Minister at Madrid, has been refused a passage through France, on his way from London. The reason of the refusal was, of course, personal—his violent quarrel with the brother-in-law of the Emperor in the Spanish capital, and notoriously disagreeable behaviour to his fellow-countrymen, (he is only by adoption an American). Nevertheless, the affair has been taken up by the United States Ministers both in Paris and London, and the recall of Mr. Mason by orders from Washington is not improbable. In this city, a secretary of legation not long ago picked a quarrel with an American merchant of cosmopolitan renown for hospitality and social worth. And now we hear of the establishment of an American protectorate in San Domingo as likely to engage the two great Anglo-Saxon powers in a West Indian difficulty. The worst of all this is, that diplomatic truculence is a recognised instrument of domestic politics; that the noisiest of foreign representatives may rely for support and reward on a party at home;—the worst of all, because so sadly significant of a rotten place in the commonwealth. But though a cause of present disquietude, these things will be a cause of no regret, if they overthrow, as we believe they will, the party that has won power in the republic on false pretences of philanthropy.

THE CORN MARKET.

"CHEAP bread" announced some weeks ago as one of the blessings in store for us during the coming year is a phrase which has provoked disappointment as general, as keen, and, we hope, as temporary as the newspaper heading of "The Fall of Sebastopol." We were all taught to expect an abundance of food at moderate prices—our gain by the harvest was calculated at a sum about equal to the year's expenses of the war. We naturally enough looked for an expansion of trade, a sufficiency of employment, and a run of commercial prosperity. And lo! in the face of all our anticipations, corn has risen to a scarcity price, trade is flat and uneasy, employment begins to slacken in our manufacturing districts, and current prophecies are rather of gloom and disaster, than of ease and good-fortune. Sebastopol is not yet down, and corn is once more up.

We see no better reason for depression now, than we did for our confidence a few weeks ago. The siege of the great Russian fortress we will leave to tell its own tale in its own time—but we must say a few words on corn.

No change in prices, then, however extensive, and however rapid, can alter or nullify the grand fact that Providence has conferred upon us the blessing of a most abundant harvest. Upon this fact not the shadow of a doubt has been thrown. It is certain that the wheat produce of the United Kingdom was never so great as it has been this year—and to this we may add that the potato crop, a most useful auxiliary, has turned out sounder and more abundant than for several successive seasons. It is known that a larger breadth of land was sown with wheat last autumn and spring than at any previous period. It is known that, the acreable yield was considerably above the average. It is known that, with the most trifling exceptions, the crops were everywhere secured in excellent condition. And it has been ascertained that the proportion of good flour returned by the mill to the corn carried into it, is larger than ordinary. Moreover, what is true of Great Britain and Ireland, is true also of France, Spain, Belgium, Holland and Germany—of Italy, Austria, Poland, and the Principalities—for all these countries have been favoured with a bountiful harvest. The United States of America have suffered in the loss of maize owing to long continued drought—but Canada has been signally blest, her yield of grain this year having been nearly double of what it was last year. Such is the state of things, as contrasted with the state of the market. The boon granted by Heaven is one the advantages of which no temporary disappointments can take from us.

Several causes, none of which are permanent in their character, have conspired to send up prices to their present high level. During the first weeks of harvest, they tumbled down headlong, and sudden and extensive movements in the market are invariably followed by some reaction. But, in truth, demand really exceeded supply, and, of course, such being the case, prices rose in spite of opinion. For, in France especially, last year's stock was exhausted before this year's became available—and to meet immediate exigencies, France was compelled to import. This gave the first turn to the market in this country—and, of course, the upward tendency of the price of wheat, was known in every part in Europe in the course of a day or two, so that the rise became general and simultaneous. Again, close upon the completion of harvest operations follows a new seed time,—and the immense quantity of grain needed for the field—equal, we believe to full a month's ordinary consumption—greatly increased the stringency of the immediate demand all over Europe.

But the supply ran shorter than usual, partly from accidental, partly from fixed, and partly from speculative causes. On the continent, and, to some extent in this country also, mills impelled by water power were disabled by the long continuance of dry weather. Everywhere, also, the farmers, intent upon getting their seed into the soil, had but little leisure to thrash and carry to market. As prices tended upwards, speculators became busy. Taking advantage of our statistical ignorance, they made out that, abundant as had been our harvest, something akin to scarcity would next year stare us in the face—for that, as we could not ordinarily grow enough corn for our own consumption, the deficiency must be supplied from abroad. But whence will you obtain it, was the question asked. Not, as you were wont, from Odessa, for war prohibits its exportation. Nor from Western Europe, for all stocks are low, as you may see from the simultaneous rise of prices. Nor from the United States of America, for their harvest has been a comparative failure. Nothing but very high prices will attract to England a sufficiency of food—and since a sufficiency you must have, high prices will rule the market during the year.

It may be impossible to refute these statements in detail, and yet it is pretty certain that events will refute them. In the first place, it is not by any means established that our own produce this year does not nearly approximate to our wants. We have seen reasonable estimates that such will prove to be the case. In the second place, it has not been shown that other European countries will be compelled by lack of bread, to compete with us as buyers in the world's market. In the third place, it is by no means improbable, that corn which has usually found its way by the Danube, from the Principalities to Odessa, may this year reach us before it is taken to that granary. And in the last place, Canada has a large surplus to export, even if the United States hold less grain than has been customary. We do not anticipate very low prices. But we can discern no sufficient reason why they should rule high throughout the year. Already, we surmise, panic has done its work. Already, we observe, the turn of the market has come. Mark-lane is less confident than it was last week. Sellers are not quite so firm as they were. A decline of a shilling or two per quarter from the topmost price, indicates pretty clearly that temporary influences are abating; and that wheat is finding its natural level. That it will be moderate, we argue from the broad and undeniable fact, that Europe has this year produced more grain than she needs.

Meanwhile, we may make two remarks suggested by the foregoing considerations—one in a shape of stricture, and one in that of congratulation. How is it that in this country, where such immense commercial results are dependent upon accurate knowledge, we are still without authentic statistical information, on the subject of "our daily bread?" How long will it be before the Legislature wipes away this reproach from the nation? The difficulties in the way, if difficulties there really are, cannot have been manfully grappled with, or by this time they would have vanished. Every penny of unnecessarily high prices is the penalty we have to pay for negligence in this respect. But the subject warns us to conclude with congratulation rather than censure. Let it be borne in mind, therefore, that present high prices, and prospective ones, if they can be maintained, arise out of excessive demand, not defective supply. This will make little or no difference in the amount of our national wealth—it will affect merely the distribution of it. If the farmer pockets the excess above the average, he will spend it again in labour—and the labourer will spend it in increased food and clothing. Heaven has sent us an immense increase of grain, and, in this country, an increase of grain raised in our own fields, is equivalent to an increase of money, trade, employment, and popular content. We may not be quite so prosperous this year as exaggerated expectations pronounced that we should be, but at least, there is but little prospect that we shall have grounds of reasonable complaint.

LORD JOHN ON HISTORY AND POLITICS.

THE encouragement and friendly direction of Mechanics' Institutes are about the best, because the least intrusive, services we could desire from the Lord President of the Council, in his extra-constitutional character of Minister of Education. If only for this reason, we are glad to find Lord John Russell assisting, twice within one week, at those pleasant social gatherings where questions of literature and science are discussed without abstruseness or acerbity. And remembering that Lord John is both the historian and the statesman—a writer and a maker of history—"himself the poet, and himself the theme"—we are not ill-pleased to find him in Bedford dilating on the laws of national growth and decay; in Bristol, recommending the study of English history, and criticising the manner in which it has been written.

We are disposed to think, with his lordship, that

there is no proved necessity for the decay of national life—no ascertained necessity that a nation, like a man, should grow feeble as it grows old, and, sooner or later, die. And we quite sympathize with his dislike of that vague conception of catastrophe, which Macaulay's vivid pen has made a reality, and the cheap edition of his Essays has made popular—that philosophic paralysis of patriotism, in which one foresees a traveller from New Zealand sketching the ruins of St. Paul's from a fragment of London Bridge. "Esto perpetua" is the belief as well as the prayer of filial citizenship; the eye of affection failing to discover in the body politic of fatherland traces of age that are not also traces of continued growth, or maladies that may not be purged from out a vigorous constitution by sagacity and resolve.

Equally do we go with his lordship in the remark, that the true History of England has yet to be written. We have books of English history in abundance,—some for the young, some for the poor; some of the Government, some of the Church, some of commerce, some of literature; but no one history of and for the English people—the last and most ambitious, the *Pictorial*, being only a bundle of these books; a collection of annals, not a homogenous history. Half-a-dozen writers of eminent ability have illustrated as many different periods in our national life-time,—but only two or three have gone over the whole space up to their own stand-point. Of these, Rapin and Lingard are prejudiced in the popular estimation by the circumstances of birth and faith; the latter, somewhat unjustly, but fatally. It is the least of Hume's deficiencies, that he halts in his stately progress at the gates of not the last new era. Lord John appears to have done him a little wrong in misquoting his criticism of Shakspeare and his reflection upon the Parliaments of the Lancastrian period. But he justly alleges against him a narrowness and coldness—an indifference to the literature, the liberty, and the religion that Englishmen most justly prize—he might have added, a misjudgment of the men whom England has greatest cause to honour—which make his retention of the position taken from the first, a reproach to the literati of the nation. Mr. Macaulay has taken up the work where Hume laid it down—but it is unfortunate that, with all his analogous attributes, he shares his disqualifications; that the second Whig historian of England since the Revolution, is disqualified far more than the first for the highest function of his office, by the solitary circumstance that he is a Whig—that is, that he lacks that profound faith and those ardent sympathies, wanting which a man may ingeniously speculate or brilliantly narrate, but cannot adequately write the biography of a religious and free people. Charles Fox did at least carry to his work the honest warmth of the Opposition debater—but Macaulay brings to it the cold affected candour of a Reformer spoilt by office; not daring to be just to the past, lest he censure, by parallel, his colleagues in the present.

When Lord John merges the historian in the statesman—when he descends from the general and the past, to the particular and the present,—as he did on Friday, at the Bristol civic banquet,—we see an illustration of the deficiency which unfits a Whig to be either historian or statesman. He related to the company that had just drunk his health with "immense enthusiasm," the first chapter of the war in the East. He reminded his hearers that Russia had imposed on Europe by grandiose representations of her military and naval forces,—and that both her statesmen and her commanders "despised" the neighbouring empire of Turkey, on whose doubly-guarded capital—the Danube and Balkans intervening—they deemed it easy to march. Now to this, the justice of the historian should have made an addition not to be expected from the candour of the statesman—namely, that the governments of which Lord John has been a distinguished member have sedulously aided this double delusion; have made the strength of Russia, a pretext for witnessing without protest her repeated violations of public law, and even of written compact,—and the weakness of Turkey a reason for committing two other nations to a quarrel which Turkey has proved herself able to fight out alone. He goes on to mention the steps by which the war has advanced—the descent upon Gallipoli, the removal to Varna, and the invasion of the Crimea. The jerking method of his narration provokes us to express an impression received from observation of the events in question—namely, that they might be best described as a hop, step, and a jump. They appeared to have no necessary sequence—to be impelled by determinations hastily formed, however tardily carried out; first, only a demonstration intended; then, a defensive movement; and when the purposes of defence were accomplished, a superfluous movement of aggression. Such an impression is not a whit impaired by Lord John's speech. On the contrary, as it draws to a conclusion, and no answer is given to the inquiry that must have waited on the speaker's lips, What is all this for? what do you intend to

do?—disappointment settles down into dismay. Under the familiar surface-talk of prolonging the contest till an enduring peace be obtained, we discern a ghastly void of philosophic meaning or statesmanlike design. One recollects that the last war was a war of dynasties, and that the next was to be a war of principles; and one asks with a shudder, Which is this?—this war in which a revolutionary Emperor is the ally of a constitutional monarchy against the most respectable of despotisms, and in which Liberal nationalities are menaced to keep quiet. The greatest of living statesmen—the one man whom Bristol Whigs and Tories can find to fête as the representative of common English sentiment—constitutes himself the coroner of defunct nations; and overlooks the robbed and wounded, but not dead, nations—Poland, Hungary, Italy! The hereditary chieftain of a great party in this most practical age and country, and in this crisis of European destinies, would have us speculate in the regions of political physiology—would have us anatomize the giant corpse of the German empire, to find there the secret of national vitality; instead of raising up and liberating those prostrate, fettered peoples, who would show us life in action, and add their strength to ours. Oh! pray let the young, inquisitive minds whom Lord John may have started on the historic scent, see whether they cannot find among the causes of national decay this one,—more powerful than excess of luxury, or loss of territory, or even intolerance of dissentient opinion—the stifling of national sentiment by purblind statesmen; the direction of vast powers to little ends; the substitution of a short-sighted, selfish expediency for a generous reliance upon great principles.

LABOUR IN NEW RELATIONS.

LONDON has at length its People's College, as Sheffield and Nottingham have some time had,—thanks to the courage of Mr. Bayley, and the munificence of Mr. Gill. The new academy for labour has its home in Red Lion-square (No. 31); and for a father and founder, the Rev. F. D. Maurice. He, too,—who so fit as the ex-Professor of Queen's College?—will be its Principal; the director of all its studies, and the active conductor of some. Associated with him are eighteen gentlemen,—forming the Council of Trustees,—every one of them an Oxford or Cambridge man; some of them professionally eminent, and one, no less illustrious than John Ruskin,—the friend of Turner, and the author of "Modern Painters"! The course of study is admirable for its practical and modest, yet dignified and special character. Mathematics, Latin, Greek, even French, are not, at present, attempted. The students are regarded as young Englishmen of the nineteenth century,—and are therefore offered just such instruction as would furnish out a perfect citizen; instruction in the care of his health, the conduct of his business, the science of politics, the culture of the heart. Mr. Maurice will himself conduct a Sunday evening class through the Gospel of St. John, as a textbook of morals and religion—and on two evenings of the week, will expound the terms of English politics by English history and literature. To the Sunday evening class, any one is welcome. To the others, the payment of half-crown fees is preliminary. Too much honour cannot be given to the originator of a scheme like this; but the honour most acceptable and only coveted, will be that of practical co-operation. It will be a shame if the Working-men's College be not as much more successful than its archetypes, as Maurice is more fortunately circumstanced than was Bayley, and as London is bigger than Nottingham.

It is known to every reader of these columns that this is not the first effort Mr. Maurice has made to ameliorate the conditions of industry—that he is the author of an experiment in political economy on the principle of co-operation. The direct success of that experiment is not his only reward. The diffusion of Christian Socialism, as a sentiment, is hardly better proved by the establishment of the Working Tailors' Association in Castle-street, than by that of the Tailors' Labour Agency, in the Newington Causeway. There too, we learn from a little publication just received, the rate of payment for labour is not left dependent upon the supply, but upon the power of the purchaser; who receives with a garment the workman's attestation of the payment for making it. And there, too, learning and recreation are conjoined with labour. A thousand pounds, "the accumulation, during five years, of profits devoted to that purpose," have been expended on a building, where baths, class-rooms, a library and reading room, a concert and lecture hall, offer to the workman and his family, at a very moderate sum, refreshment both for body and soul: fifty children receiving daily instruction, and adult audiences, not unfrequently, the addresses of senators, clergy, and literati. That all this machinery has been set up and is worked by one man, who might have been content with the ordi-

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1854.

SUMMARY.

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But one other phase or event of the war calls for comment. Prussia is said to have made a last appeal *ad misericordiam* to the Czar to accept the four points, or he will be obliged to change his position. The German journals notice that negotiations are on foot for effecting a treaty of alliance between Austria, France, and England, while it is said that M. Pfordten's mission to Berlin wears a promising aspect. In case of a war with Russia, Prussia is said to require certain indemnities to compensate her for the sacrifices she will have to make; an extension of her power in the Baltic; and, as a *sine qua non*, that Poland is to remain as she is. Of course these conditions would have to be submitted, not only to Austria, but also to the Western Powers. Meanwhile, it appears that the smaller states of Germany are siding with Austria, and that the only two which have pronounced decidedly against her are Saxony and Wurtemberg. Frederick William, it is said, accepts an invitation to the Paris Exhibition of next year!

The presence of some forty thousand people in the Crystal Palace on Saturday, paying half-a-crown each—the grant of £2,000 by the Common Council of the City of London, and the proposed entertainment in the Guildhall—meetings in every part of the country, convened by every variety of denomination—and the publication of stupendous subscription lists—show a hearty response on the part of the nation to the royal suggestion of a Patriotic Fund. To the ordinary attractions of Sydenham were added the performance of a dozen or more military bands—among them, that of the French Guides, sent from Paris for the purpose, and now quartered in St. George's Barracks. Their performance on the slopes of Windsor Castle, at the desire of the Queen, on Sunday afternoon, might stand for the text of a dissertation on the mutations of human passion—since it was there the grandfather of Victoria often looked on a people in arms, and with whom patriotism and loyalty were synonymous with hatred of France and Bonaparte; and there, too, Victoria herself walked, ten years ago, with the Nicholas who has succeeded to the place of patriotic detestation. But as Napoleon himself, with the Empress Eugenie, are said to be coming—the invited Christmas guests of Victoria and Albert—the dissertation may appropriately wait.

Lord John Russell has again presented himself to admiring audiences, in the character of author and statesman—this time at Bristol; where, on Thursday, he helped to inaugurate an Athenæum, and on Friday was entertained by the corporation. We have expressed, in another column, the reflections which such appearances suggest—the summary of which is, that the obstinate defender of taxes on knowledge is very desirous people should read books that cannot be cheap while those taxes are maintained; and that the leader of the House of Commons is unable to promise us a more definite result of the war, than that it will maintain England in her place among the nations and promote the liberties of Europe—objects which, to some students of Lord John's favourite study, seem not quite compatible.

The one great measure of last session has this week become operative. The reformed University of Oxford has elected its first Hebdomadal Council, or governing body. The majority of the new Board were members of the old Board, and though containing only one Tractarian leader—Dr. Pusey himself—has a generally Tractarian complexion. That "Mr. Gladstone's friends" are in a decided majority, is no proof of Conservative or Anglican triumph; since that many-sided minister has at least two classes of supporters. As regards the prospect of further reform, we may say that the election is neither for the better nor the worse.

The tale of the Arctic's self-incurred catastrophe and shameful desertion, divides attention with the story of Franklin's fate. It has been attempted to cast suspicion upon the veracity of Dr. Rae's informants, and upon the correctness of his conclusions; and therefrom to extract hope that a part, at least, of the expedition may be recovered. Dr. Rae's reply to these criticisms and speculations leaves as little room for hope as for blame. Nevertheless, an efficient, though inexpensive, search is to be made along the shores of the Great Fish River, where the supposed remains of Franklin's party were found, and where Dr. King was, years ago, confident of finding them, but was not permitted to try. There is news of Collinson that abates apprehension for his safety; but he will, of course, be included in the objects of the intended search.

American diplomatists are troubling both worlds. M. Soulé, United States Minister at Madrid, has been refused a passage through France, on his way from London. The reason of the refusal was, of course, personal—his violent quarrel with the brother-in-law of the Emperor in the Spanish capital, and notoriously disagreeable behaviour to his fellow-countrymen, (he is only by adoption an American). Nevertheless, the affair has been taken up by the United States Ministers both in Paris and London, and the recall of Mr. Mason by orders from Washington is not improbable. In this city, a secretary of legation not long ago picked a quarrel with an American merchant of cosmopolitan renown for hospitality and social worth. And now we hear of the establishment of an American protectorate in San Domingo as likely to engage the two great Anglo-Saxon powers in a West Indian difficulty. The worst of all this is,—that diplomatic truculence is a recognised instrument of domestic politics; that the noisiest of foreign representatives may rely for support and reward on a party at home;—the worst of all, because so sadly significant of a rotten place in the commonwealth. But though a cause of present disquietude, these things will be a cause of no regret, if they overthrow, as we believe they will, the party that has won power in the republic on false pretences of philanthropy.

THE CORN MARKET.

"CHEAP bread" announced some weeks ago as one of the blessings in store for us during the coming year is a phrase which has provoked disappointment as general, as keen, and, we hope, as temporary as the newspaper heading of "The Fall of Sebastopol." We were all taught to expect an abundance of food at moderate prices—our gain by the harvest was calculated at a sum about equal to the year's expenses of the war. We naturally enough looked for an expansion of trade, a sufficiency of employment, and a run of commercial prosperity. And lo! in the face of all our anticipations, corn has risen to a scarcity price, trade is flat and uneasy, employment begins to slacken in our manufacturing districts, and current prophecies are rather of gloom and disaster, than of ease and good-fortune. Sebastopol is not yet down, and corn is once more up.

We see no better reason for depression now, than we did for our confidence a few weeks ago. The siege of the great Russian fortress we will leave to tell its own tale in its own time—but we must say a few words on corn.

No change in prices, then, however extensive, and however rapid, can alter or nullify the grand fact that Providence has conferred upon us the blessing of a most abundant harvest. Upon this fact not the shadow of a doubt has been thrown. It is certain that the wheat produce of the United Kingdom was never so great as it has been this year—and to this we may add that the potato crop, a most useful auxiliary, has turned out sounder and more abundant than for several successive seasons. It is known that a larger breadth of land was sown with wheat last autumn and spring than at any previous period. It is known that, the acreable yield was considerably above the average. It is known that, with the most trifling exceptions, the crops were everywhere secured in excellent condition. And it has been ascertained that the proportion of good flour returned by the mill to the corn carried into it, is larger than ordinary. Moreover, what is true of Great Britain and Ireland, is true also of France, Spain, Belgium, Holland and Germany—of Italy, Austria, Poland, and the Principalities—for all these countries have been favoured with a bountiful harvest. The United States of America have suffered in the loss of maize owing to long continued drought—but Canada has been signally blest, her yield of grain this year having been nearly double of what it was last year. Such is the state of things, as contrasted with the state of the market. The boon granted by Heaven is one the advantages of which no temporary disappointments can take from us.

Several causes, none of which are permanent in their character, have conspired to send up prices to their present high level. During the first weeks of harvest, they tumbled down headlong, and sudden and extensive movements in the market are invariably followed by some reaction. But, in truth, demand really exceeded supply, and, of course, such being the case, prices rose in spite of opinion. For, in France especially, last year's stock was exhausted before this year's became available—and to meet immediate exigencies, France was compelled to import. This gave the first turn to the market in this country—and, of course, the upward tendency of the price of wheat, was known in every part in Europe in the course of a day or two, so that the rise became general and simultaneous. Again, close upon the completion of harvest operations follows a new seed time,—and the immense quantity of grain needed for the field—equal, we believe to full a month's ordinary consumption—greatly increased the stringency of the immediate demand all over Europe.

But the supply ran shorter than usual, partly from accidental, partly from fixed, and partly from speculative causes. On the continent, and, to some extent in this country also, mills impelled by water power were disabled by the long continuance of dry weather. Everywhere, also, the farmers, intent upon getting their seed into the soil, had but little leisure to thrash and carry to market. As prices tended upwards, speculators became busy. Taking advantage of our statistical ignorance, they made out that, abundant as had been our harvest, something akin to scarcity would next year stare us in the face—for that, as we could not ordinarily grow enough corn for our own consumption, the deficiency must be supplied from abroad. But whence will you obtain it, was the question asked. Not, as you were wont, from Odessa, for war prohibits its exportation. Nor from Western Europe, for all stocks are low, as you may see from the simultaneous rise of prices. Nor from the United States of America, for their harvest has been a comparative failure. Nothing but very high prices will attract to England a sufficiency of food—and since a sufficiency you must have, high prices will rule the market during the year.

It may be impossible to refute these statements in detail, and yet it is pretty certain that events will refute them. In the first place, it is not by any means established that our own produce this year does not nearly approximate to our wants. We have seen reasonable estimates that such will prove to be the case. In the second place, it has not been shown that other European countries will be compelled by lack of bread, to compete with us as buyers in the world's market. In the third place, it is by no means improbable, that corn which has usually found its way by the Danube, from the Principalities to Odessa, may this year reach us before it is taken to that granary. And in the last place, Canada has a large surplus to export, even if the United States hold less grain than has been customary. We do not anticipate very low prices. But we can discern no sufficient reason why they should rule high throughout the year. Already, we surmise, panic has done its work. Already, we observe, the turn of the market has come. Mark-lane is less confident than it was last week. Sellers are not quite so firm as they were. A decline of a shilling or two per quarter from the topmost price, indicates pretty clearly that temporary influences are abating; and that wheat is finding its natural level. That it will be moderate, we argue from the broad and undeniable fact, that Europe has this year produced more grain than she needs.

Meanwhile, we may make two remarks suggested by the foregoing considerations—one in a shape of stricture, and one in that of congratulation. How is it that in this country, where such immense commercial results are dependent upon accurate knowledge, we are still without authentic statistical information, on the subject of "our daily bread?" How long will it be before the Legislature wipes away this reproach from the nation? The difficulties in the way, if difficulties there really are, cannot have been manfully grappled with, or by this time they would have vanished. Every penny of unnecessarily high prices is the penalty we have to pay for negligence in this respect. But the subject warns us to conclude with congratulation rather than censure. Let it be borne in mind, therefore, that present high prices, and prospective ones, if they can be maintained, arise out of excessive demand, not defective supply. This will make little or no difference in the amount of our national wealth—it will affect merely the distribution of it. If the farmer pockets the excess above the average, he will spend it again in labour—and the labourer will spend it in increased food and clothing. Heaven has sent us an immense increase of grain, and, in this country, an increase of grain raised in our own fields, is equivalent to an increase of money, trade, employment, and popular content. We may not be quite so prosperous this year as exaggerated expectations pronounced that we should be, but at least, there is but little prospect that we shall have grounds of reasonable complaint.

LORD JOHN ON HISTORY AND POLITICS.

THE encouragement and friendly direction of Mechanics' Institutes are about the best, because the least intrusive, services we could desire from the Lord President of the Council, in his extra-constitutional character of Minister of Education. If only for this reason, we are glad to find Lord John Russell assisting, twice within one week, at those pleasant social gatherings where questions of literature and science are discussed without abstruseness or acerbity. And remembering that Lord John is both the historian and the statesman—a writer and a maker of history—"himself the poet, and himself the theme"—we are not ill-pleased to find him in Bedford dilating on the laws of national growth and decay; in Bristol, recommending the study of English history, and criticising the manner in which it has been written.

We are disposed to think, with his lordship, that

there is no proved necessity for the decay of national life—no ascertained necessity that a nation, like a man, should grow feeble as it grows old, and, sooner or later, die. And we quite sympathize with his dislike of that vague conception of catastrophe, which Macaulay's vivid pen has made a reality, and the cheap edition of his Essays has made popular—that philosophic paralysis of patriotism, in which one foresees a traveller from New Zealand sketching the ruins of St. Paul's from a fragment of London Bridge. "Esto perpetua" is the belief as well as the prayer of filial citizenship; the eye of affection failing to discover in the body politic of fatherland traces of age that are not also traces of continued growth, or maladies that may not be purged from out a vigorous constitution by sagacity and resolve.

Equally do we go with his lordship in the remark, that the true History of England has yet to be written. We have books of English history in abundance,—some for the young, some for the poor; some of the Government, some of the Church, some of commerce, some of literature; but no one history of and for the English people—the last and most ambitious, the *Pictorial*, being only a bundle of these books; a collection of annals, not a homogenous history. Half-a-dozen writers of eminent ability have illustrated as many different periods in our national life-time,—but only two or three have gone over the whole space up to their own stand-point. Of these, Rapin and Lingard are prejudiced in the popular estimation by the circumstances of birth and faith; the latter, somewhat unjustly, but fatally. If is the least of Hume's deficiencies, that he halts in his stately progress at the gates of not the last new era. Lord John appears to have done him a little wrong in misquoting his criticism of Shakspeare and his reflection upon the Parliaments of the Lancastrian period. But he justly alleges against him a narrowness and coldness—an indifference to the literature, the liberty, and the religion that Englishmen most justly prize—he might have added, a misjudgment of the men whom England has greatest cause to honour—which make his retention of the position taken from the first, a reproach to the literati of the nation. Mr. Macaulay has taken up the work where Hume laid it down—but it is unfortunate that, with all his analogous attributes, he shares his disqualifications; that the second Whig historian of England since the Revolution, is disqualified far more than the first for the highest function of his office, by the solitary circumstance that he is a Whig—that is, that he lacks that profound faith and those ardent sympathies, wanting which a man may ingeniously speculate or brilliantly narrate, but cannot adequately write the biography of a religious and free people. Charles Fox did at least carry to his work the honest warmth of the Opposition debater—but Macaulay brings to it the cold affected candour of a Reformer spoilt by office; not daring to be just to the past, lest he censure, by parallel, his colleagues in the present.

When Lord John merges the historian in the statesman—when he descends from the general and the past, to the particular and the present,—as he did on Friday, at the Bristol civic banquet,—we see an illustration of the deficiency which unfits a Whig to be either historian or statesman. He related to the company that had just drunk his health with "immense enthusiasm," the first chapter of the war in the East. He reminded his hearers that Russia had imposed on Europe by grandiose representations of her military and naval forces,—and that both her statesmen and her commanders "despised" the neighbouring empire of Turkey, on whose doubly-guarded capital—the Danube and Balkans intervening—they deemed it easy to march. Now to this, the justice of the historian should have made an addition not to be expected from the candour of the statesman—namely, that the governments of which Lord John has been a distinguished member have sedulously aided this double delusion; have made the strength of Russia a pretext for witnessing without protest her repeated violations of public law, and even of written compact,—and the weakness of Turkey a reason for committing two other nations to a quarrel which Turkey has proved herself able to fight out alone. He goes on to mention the steps by which the war has advanced—the descent upon Gallipoli, the removal to Varna, and the invasion of the Crimea. The jerking method of his narration provokes us to express an impression received from observation of the events in question—namely, that they might be best described as a hop, step, and a jump. They appeared to have no necessary sequence—to be impelled by determinations hastily formed, however tardily carried out; first, only a demonstration intended; then, a defensive movement; and when the purposes of defence were accomplished, a superfluous movement of aggression. Such an impression is not a whit impaired by Lord John's speech. On the contrary, as it draws to a conclusion, and no answer is given to the inquiry that must have waited on the speaker's lips, What is all this for? what do you intend to

do?—disappointment settles down into dismay. Under the familiar surface-talk of prolonging the contest till an enduring peace be obtained, we discern a ghastly void of philosophic meaning or statesmanlike design. One recollects that the last war was a war of dynasties, and that the next was to be a war of principles; and one asks with a shudder, Which is this?—this war in which a revolutionary Emperor is the ally of a constitutional monarchy against the most respectable of despotisms, and in which Liberal nationalities are menaced to keep quiet. The greatest of living statesmen—the one man whom Bristol Whigs and Tories can find to fête as the representative of common English sentiment—constitutes himself the coroner of defunct nations; and overlooks the robbed and wounded, but not dead, nations—Poland, Hungary, Italy! The hereditary chieftain of a great party in this most practical age and country, and in this crisis of European destinies, would have us speculate in the regions of political physiology—would have us anatomize the giant corpse of the German empire, to find there the secret of national vitality; instead of raising up and liberating those prostrate, fettered peoples, who would show us life in action, and add their strength to ours. Oh! pray let the young, inquisitive minds whom Lord John may have started on the historic scent, see whether they cannot find among the causes of national decay this one,—more powerful than excess of luxury, or loss of territory, or even intolerance of dissentient opinion—the stifling of national sentiment by purblind statesmen; the direction of vast powers to little ends; the substitution of a short-sighted, selfish expediency for a generous reliance upon great principles.

LABOUR IN NEW RELATIONS.

LONDON has at length its People's College, as Sheffield and Nottingham have some time had,—thanks to the courage of Mr. Bayley, and the munificence of Mr. Gill. The new academy for labour has its home in Red Lion-square (No. 31); and for a father and founder, the Rev. F. D. Maurice. He, too,—who so fit as the ex-Professor of Queen's College?—will be its Principal; the director of all its studies, and the active conductor of some. Associated with him are eighteen gentlemen,—forming the Council of Trustees,—every one of them an Oxford or Cambridge man: some of them professionally eminent, and one, no less illustrious than John Ruskin,—the friend of Turner, and the author of "Modern Painters." The course of study is admirable for its practical and modest, yet dignified and special character. Mathematics, Latin, Greek, even French, are not, at present, attempted. The students are regarded as young Englishmen of the nineteenth century,—and are therefore offered just such instruction as would furnish out a perfect citizen; instruction in the care of his health, the conduct of his business, the science of politics, the culture of the heart. Mr. Maurice will himself conduct a Sunday evening class through the Gospel of St. John, as a textbook of morals and religion—and on two evenings of the week, will expound the terms of English politics by English history and literature. To the Sunday evening class, any one is welcome. To the others, the payment of half-crown fees is preliminary. Too much honour cannot be given to the originator of a scheme like this; but the honour most acceptable and only coveted, will be that of practical co-operation. It will be a shame if the Working-men's College be not as much more successful than its archetypes, as Maurice is more fortunately circumstanced than was Bayley, and as London is bigger than Nottingham.

It is known to every reader of these columns that this is not the first effort Mr. Maurice has made to ameliorate the conditions of industry—that he is the author of an experiment in political economy on the principle of co-operation. The direct success of that experiment is not his only reward. The diffusion of Christian Socialism, as a sentiment, is hardly better proved by the establishment of the Working Tailors' Association in Castle-street, than by that of the Tailors' Labour Agency, in the Newington Causeway. There too, we learn from a little publication just received, the rate of payment for labour is not left dependent upon the supply, but upon the power of the purchaser; who receives with a garment the workman's attestation of the payment for making it. And there, too, learning and recreation are conjoined with labour. A thousand pounds, "the accumulation, during five years, of profits devoted to that purpose," have been expended on a building, where baths, classrooms, a library and reading room, a concert and lecture hall, offer to the workman and his family, at a very moderate sum, refreshment both for body and soul: fifty children receiving daily instruction, and adult audiences, not unfrequently, the addresses of senators, clergy, and literati. That all this machinery has been set up and is worked by one man, who might have been content with the ordi-

nary cares and profits of the tradesman, we take to be a sign that labour is indeed in new relations,—and those of a most honourable and hopeful sort.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

We are informed that a Conference of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, convened under the auspices of the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on the 29th and 30th of November next. This Conference is to be held in pursuance to a resolution passed at the Anti-Slavery Conference held in Edinburgh in October, 1853, on the occasion of the meeting of the Peace Congress. The specific object of the forthcoming Conference, according to the terms of the resolution above referred to, is, "to consider what united action should be adopted to promote the abolition of slavery."

We may reasonably conclude that this Conference will be an important one, and that a practical direction will be given to it. It seems desirable at the present crisis of the Anti-Slavery struggle that some definite plan of concerted action should be struck out and vigorously prosecuted. We understand that many important questions will be mooted, including a consideration of the present aspect of the Anti-Slavery question, as a public question in England; the results of emancipation in the English and French colonies; the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause in other countries; the present position of Cuba, in relation to the United States and emancipation; the projects of the Southern party in the United States; the various instrumentalities that may be employed; the development of the natural resources of those countries capable of raising the staples chiefly raised by slaves; and on the holding another World's Anti-Slavery Convention, &c., &c.

CLOSING OF PUBLIC HOUSES ON SUNDAY.

Forty-seven licensed victuallers and retail brewers of West Bromwich, have signed a declaration expressing their determination to close their houses on the Sabbath on and after the 15th day of October next, 1854, for the sale of beer, spirituous liquors, or any other kind of drink, on the following grounds:—

- 1st. Because the obligation is imperative, and the command of God absolute—"To keep holy the Sabbath-day."
- 2nd. Because we have as great need of the Sabbath's rest as other classes of society.
- 3rd. Because we wish that our families and servants should be, with ourselves, at liberty to attend our respective places of public worship.
- 4th. Because we believe that we shall be promoting the general good of the community; that temptation will be taken out of the way of the Sabbath-breaker; that the public morals will be improved; and that we shall be setting a good example to others who are now similarly engaged with ourselves on the Sabbath-day.
- 5th. Because we rely upon the support and co-operation of our neighbours and customers in carrying out our intention; that they will buy, in future, on the Saturday, as they do other articles of food, all the "drinkables" that may be necessary for their requirements on the Sunday; and we would recommend that they do this in bottles, which, being well corked and kept air-tight, would prevent their ale or beer from getting any the worse for keeping.

The *Wigan Examiner* says that, as the result of the new Beer Act, there has been a reduction of 50 per cent. in the number of persons apprehended or summoned for drunkenness betwixt the hours of twelve o'clock on Saturday night and four o'clock on Monday morning.

The *Marseilles journals* of the 27th ult. announce the arrival in that city of Miss Nightingale, with 42 English ladies and six French Sisters of Mercy, on their way to the East. Several English surgeons and officers accompanied them. When the thirty-seven nurses under Miss Nightingale passed Boulogne on their journey to Soutari by way of Paris, they met one general refusal to accept remuneration from them. The fishermen took their baggage to the railway, the landlord of the *Hôtel des Bains* provided handsomely, the waiters and chamber-maids were eager in their attentions—all without charge or gratuity. Among the nurses is Miss Erskine, eldest daughter of the Dowager Lady Erskine, of Pwll-y-crochan, North Wales, whose knowledge of the Welch language will render her aid valuable among the wounded Welch.

BIGOTRY IN BEDFORDSHIRE.—As a practical illustration of the truth of your "Old Topics in New Light" of the 4th inst. (says a correspondent), the following facts may be recorded:—Visiting a small village about seven miles distance from the county town of Bedford, where the church has been under repair for the last two years, I wished to see the ceremony of reconsecration, which took place on Tuesday week. As admission was granted by tickets, I applied for one, totally unconscious that the bigotry of the village lordlings had devised this method of admission in order to exclude Dissenters. To the entire overthrow of my charitable thoughts I found that visiting with Dissenters was a sufficient cause for exclusion from a church large enough to accommodate more than the whole inhabitants. To admit a Dissenter would be too near an approach to the "line of demarcation," so that many were excluded from the parish church which they are compelled to support; while tickets of leave were freely granted to Churchmen in towns four or five miles distant. The excuse offered for an issue of tickets was that the inhabitants of the village might have a certainty of a seat.

THE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

The letters of the "special" correspondents of the *Times* and the *Morning Chronicle* bring the news down to the 13th instant. The trenches were opened on the 9th and 10th. The French fell to work at sunset on the 9th, on the extreme left of the British line; and by nine o'clock next morning they had finished a ditch, parapet, and banquette, 1,200 metres long, at a distance of 900 metres from the enemy's line. Forty-six guns were placed behind the work, ready to mount as soon as the embrasures were constructed and the platforms ready. On the same day, our men threw up a work for four Lancasters and 10-inch guns. The British "left attack" was begun on the 10th, under Captain Chapman, Royal Engineers; and a trench of 1,200 yards was made during the night. On the 11th, the "right attack" was commenced, under Captain Gordon, Royal Engineers. The Light Division furnished a working party of 400 men, and by the morning 363 yards of trench were completed and ready for batteries. It was intended that a similar party should be employed on the left and centre; but the Sappers and Miners missed their way, and approached the enemy's lines. It was fortunate; for they stumbled on the van of a sortie. The Russians fired upon them, and by the light of the flashes the British saw some strong battalions of infantry moving silently forward. The alarm was instantly given; the Second and Light Divisions turned out; the Russians opened a cannonade, and kept it up for half an hour. The British brought up horse-artillery. The French turned out; and the whole line was alive with men. At length the Eighty-eight went down the hill upon the Russians, cheering as they charged, and drove the enemy in. The French were similarly assailed on the 10th, by Cossacks and infantry. They laid an ambush, but were caught in their own trap, and sent flying. Every day, and almost every night, the Russian batteries kept up a constant fire. This had produced a few casualties: four or five men were killed; Colonel Waddy, Captain Gray, Lieutenant Mangles, of the Fiftieth Regiment, and Lieutenant Rotherham, of the Twentieth, were wounded. The cholera had decreased on the 10th from 26 to 10 cases per day.

The rear of the army had been secured by scarping the main road and planting a heavy gun to sweep the scarp. The Turks have also cast up five redoubts on the ridges commanding the Balaklava road; each redoubt to be armed with two heavy pieces, and manned by 250 Turks. It appears that the 8,000 Turks, composing the brigade, are not veterans but raw levies they were sent out without a commissariat; they begged biscuits of the Allies, and picked up a living no one knew how. But they are now fed by the British; and bravely as they toiled before, they toil with ten times more energy now. Behind the redoubts the French have thrown up earth-works, completely closing the gorge of the pass leading to Balaklava.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The French Minister of War has received from General Canrobert the following despatch:—

Head quarters, before Sebastopol,
October 13, 1854.

We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have by the day after to-morrow (the 15th), seventy guns in battery. Since ten this morning a hot fire has been directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own.

The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Chargé d'Affaires to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

Therapia, Oct. 18.

Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they bring news of the 15th from Sebastopol. It appeared certain that the fire of all our batteries will be opened on the 18th. The two fleets were to lend their aid to the land troops, and there was every reason for believing that the ships would be usefully employed on an important point. It was not doubted that the place would be soon reduced by the power of our artillery. The general situation was very satisfactory, and the sanitary condition of the troops excellent.

Several steamers had arrived at Constantinople from Balaklava with men who had been wounded in repelling a sortie made by 30,000 Russians from Sebastopol.

The following appears in the *Moniteur*:—"A letter from Varna, dated October 21, says,—'The fire of the land batteries was opened on the 17th against Sebastopol at half-past one o'clock. At the same time the allied fleets attacked the forts at the entrance of the port—the English those at the left, and the French those at the right. The English blew up the outer fortifications on the left, while the French silenced the Quarantine Fort on the right.'"

VIENNA, Saturday.—Lord Westmoreland received a despatch yesterday, according to which the guns of the two forts at the entrance to the harbour of Sebastopol were dismounted by the artillery of the fleets. Reliable non-Russian information has just been given me that this is not exactly correct. The allies had about 105 men wounded, and one-third of that number killed.

St. PETERSBURG, October 26—Prince Menschikoff writes under date of the 20th:—"We return the fire of the enemy with success. The damage caused to the fortifications is trifling. The fire from the enemy's ships has not been renewed. A part of our reserve has arrived, and the remainder is expected."

The *Moniteur* of Monday says:—"A letter from Varna informs us that a French steamer, which left

the Crimea on the 21st, confirms the news respecting the destruction of the two outer forts of Sebastopol. Moreover, the land batteries had made a breach. The allied armies were only waiting for the opening of a second breach, in order to make the assault."

A Russian despatch, dated St. Petersburg, 28th October, and purporting to bring news from Sebastopol to the 23rd, has been received at Berlin. It states that the siege still continued; that the fortifications had received little damage; that the attack by sea had not been renewed. The despatch states that a sortie against the French batteries had been completely successful; that eleven guns and eight mortars had been spiked. It adds that Lord Dunkellin, son of Lord Clanricarde, had been made prisoner. The date of the sortie is not given. [It is probable that if the despatch be correct, the sortie will be found to have been directed against a detached fort erected on the extreme left of the line by Admiral Bruat, and which was intended to be employed against the Quarantine battery.]

ODessa, October 16.—Yesterday, at midnight, the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas (the youngest sons of the Emperor) arrived here. During their stay, which may last two or three days, they will review Dannenberg's corps (the 4th), encamped at Odessa and Nikolajeff, and they will then proceed to Kishineff, Prince Gortchakoff's head quarters, in order to take active service in the army. They are said to be the bearers of important instructions to the Prince concerning the opening of the next campaign.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES.

The non-official correspondence from before Sebastopol is largely dashed with the humorous. The hardships, perils, and sufferings, of officers and men are described—except where needlessly inflicted—with as much good-humour as vivaciousness. The question of costume is very fertile in fun. One of the Scotch Fusilier Guards says:—"Our troops are getting in a dreadful state, having hardly any trousers. How can we be otherwise, having been so long without taking our clothes off, and these last four weeks we have not had a bit of soap to wash our linen or ourselves with." A surgeon says:—"They talk of a change of uniform when we return home—the campaign has done that most effectually, and I suspect our dresses would be valued at a very low figure; as for our personal appearance, it would puzzle some of our most intimate friends to recognise us." The *Daily News* correspondent gives the following description of the appearance of the officers on the march to Balaklava:—

Their clothes, which they have not pulled off for weeks past, defy the brush, and look soiled, dusty, and seedy. Frizzy hair, deep-set eyes, and the feverishness of uncleanness, are the order of the day with most of them. I defy the most water-loving man to wash his person and his clothes, when there is hardly water enough to drink! Take off the wardrobes of the generals and some of the more favoured among the staff officers, and rely upon it there are not a dozen clean shirts in the army. An officer told me he had not washed his hands for a week; as for washing his face, that is too great a luxury to be thought of. The appearance of the hard-working gallant officers of the line and guards is certainly most unusual to homb ideas of a British officer in full uniform, and but for the seriousness of the situation it would even be ludicrous. Landed with no baggage but what they could carry, they have worn their full-dress coats for the last three weeks; they have marched, and fought, and slept in them. Of course the scarlet bears but a faint resemblance to what it used to be, and the gold lace and heavy gold epaulettes are but dingy reminiscences of their former selves. Trousers hopelessly impregnated with Crimean mud and dust, and boots that seem to mourn the glorious blackings of "suld lang syne." A shako or cap much the worse for wear, and sometimes for tear—a red shawl, useful and almost necessary, in defiance of regulations and orders from head-quarters, protecting the waist; a soiled haversack, with rations, biscuit, or any small luxury the officer contrived to buy in the shape of fowls, eggs, honey, or Russian bread, slung around his shoulders; a "Colt," with belt and case girdled round his waist, and perhaps, if the foraging expedition had been of more than usual prosperity, a live goose, grasped tightly by the feet hanging from his hand. Oh, for the mantle of Fortunatus, to place such an officer all at once into his London haunts, and among the old familiar faces! Put him down in Pall-mall, or Piccadilly, or on the swelling carpets of the Junior United Service! Or, better still, mount him on a rough Crimean pony, accoutred with a Tartar saddle and bridle, and let him all of a sudden make his appearance in Rotten-row, heaven knows what fireside gentlemen and ladies would think of him, for what they would take him, and how they would treat the gallant man glorying in his goose! But if old habits and feelings did not very quickly come upon him, be sure he would be loth to give up his prize to any one but the cook. The luxuries of life are quite unknown now in the British army. "I wish," said a Guardsman, worth £8,000 a-year, "that the Simoom would come up, for I've not had a clean shirt for a fortnight."

The same correspondent writes again, with a hint to both beer-traders and booksellers:—"The officers in the camp are continually coming into Balaklava, each is charged with a hundred commissions from friends who must not leave. They hail boats, and go from from transport to transport, inquiring whether the captain or steward has any goods to sell, and if any, what goods? I will give you a price list, with the list of articles most in requisition—perhaps it may encourage the efforts of some enterprising trader. The teetotallers will be sad to learn that, owing to the prevalence of disease and the badness of the water, brandy and sherry are in great demand, and 6s. a bottle is asked and cheerfully given. That is a long price, considering the ships take their goods out of bond or buy them at Malta. Salt, pepper, and curry powder are articles continually inquired for, and not to be had at any price. Maltese cigars sell at 10s. the hundred. Loaf sugar, no supply. Arrowroot biscuits were much in demand, and could not be had. A small parcel came in the other day: they sell at 1d. a piece.

Soap, no supply. Flannel shirts are in enormous demand, and so are flannel jackets, but none are to be had at any price. It is the same with lucifer matches. I was witness when half-a-crown a box was offered and refused. In short, any one sending out a general cargo of good and useful things, always keeping an eye on the severity of the winter here, would be a benefactor to the army and part of the navy, and pocket large profits at the same time. But the strangest want, which startled even me, is that of books. The army are now generally considered to form an important part of the reading public, but of this I am certain, that if any speculative bookseller were to send out a cargo of good, cheap, light books, he could safely demand, and men out here would gladly pay, an advance of 30 per cent. on the London price. Our army are likely to remain long in quarters wherever they are—at least so long as the men who have hitherto managed the war continue in the discharge of their kindly offices. The majority of the thousands of officers out here expected marches and operations on a grand scale—plenty to do—little spare time—books added to the baggage would lumber it and be a bore. They now find themselves for weeks and months shut up in camps, with no food for the mind except here and there an old newspaper. They cried out for books in Bulgaria; they will again raise the same cry when once more settled in winter quarters in the Crimea. Books are not to be had at Constantinople—the most illiterate of capitals. Parcels from Malta and England have a knack of seldom if ever coming to hand. They pass through the offices of Pera and Galata agents, and get thrown into corners, knocked about, or lost in some way or other. The few books—no matter what they are—belonging to the officers of the various regiments, go the circuit of whole divisions. I have now in my possession—and to borrow it cost a vast deal of persuasion—a copy of Mr. Routledge's edition of Bulwer's "Last of the Barons." This book has been read by every officer of the 33rd Regiment, and some of them have read it twice. It was then passed over to the Engineers, and they read it to a man, and then gave it up to the Ordnance, who, having done with it, let me have it for a week. I have seen men hard at work reading Culverwell's *Treatise on Health*, and a treatise "On the Homoeopathic Treatment of Diseases in Children" has actually been studied by a score of young lieutenants, all of them bachelors, and likely to remain so for some time to come. A general cargo of stationery, with memorandum and sketching books and the books published by Routledge, Cooke, and Bohn, with Bentley's and Colburn's Standard Library, would find a ready sale in the Crimea winter quarters.

Colonel Horne, of the 20th regiment, writing from the heights above Sebastopol on the 6th October, gives the following account of the living and the country:—

Our living consists of fat pork and a small bit of fresh meat about once a week. We got a little tea, coffee, and sugar, and I really enjoy my meals exceedingly. The climate of the Crimea is now truly delightful, with occasional showers—not heavy; and the scenery is truly grand—beautiful and mountainous; a few miles distant from our inland cliffs and peaks of the most fanciful forms. The country in spots is most fruitful and productive, particularly as to vineyards, apple and pear trees, and vegetables, not to be excelled in any country. The grapes, also, are remarkable for their extreme richness of flavour, and it is said that every description of wine can be made from them. We get the use of the finest camels I have ever seen in any country, and they are yoked to the heavy "araba," or native waggon, and draw great loads. The Crimeans brought us in a few supplies when we were at Kamashi, but here they are afraid to be seen doing anything of the kind; and we, consequently, live on our meat and bread, like the soldiers. Eggs and poultry have been brought us since our arrival here. There are but few pretty flowers growing in the Crimea—at least, at this season. The commonest are purple crocuses, all over the fields—a flower which, in England, is one of the earliest in spring. About Alma the common orange crocus was only to be seen. You may imagine the state of things all officers have to put up with—no tents till lately—two days ago. No baggage whatever was allowed to be carried but what each officer and man could carry, all of whom were compelled to take three days' provisions (boiled salt pork), and his cloak and blanket, for a bed slung across his shoulder, with hay and water, havresack, containing "prog," over the other,—no slight weight. These, with a good fire, furnished the only comforts of the bivouack on these severely cold nights. We have no cholera in this part of our camp. All are healthy.

A special correspondent of the *Times* is the author of this bit of animated description:—I am now sitting on the wall of a ruined farm-house, which serves as a picket post for the Third Division, and from which I can look down on the town of Sebastopol. It shines, white and clear, in the fine October sun, and, on a first view, it seems open and defenceless on the south and south-east side. The Russians are plainly visible through the glass, working like bees; women and children are carrying up earth in baskets, and already the white tower on the right of our lines is blocked up with a double line of earthworks pierced for guns. The fort is no longer the white fort—it has been painted of a buff colour, probably not to look so conspicuous at night. Fort Constantine and the Star Fort are silent—not a soul is visible around them. A large camp has been formed opposite to the extreme left of our lines, defended by earthworks, but not many men are visible inside. Large masses of men are, however, at drill or parade on a piece of land inside the camp, and probably belong to it. There are a few Cossacks prowling about in front, perched on the high grounds and watching our motions. The spires and domes of the various public buildings would be fine marks for our guns if we were inclined to fire upon them. There is nothing doing in our front, but in the rear the sailors are busy dragging up guns and carriages. They are splendid fellows at this work, which is a pleasure and not a toil to them, and their merry songs as they drag and strain at the ropes cheer the

ear of the passer-by. They have a camp full of quaint names—"Albion's pets," "Tiger's revenge," "Rule Britannia," such terms being marked on the tents, which are pitched on the side of a pleasant hill near the town.

The same writer thus describes the contrasting silence and gaiety of the two camps by night:—The silence and gloom of our camp, as compared with the activity and bustle of that of the French, are very striking. No drum, no bugle-call, no music of any kind is ever heard within our precincts, while our neighbours close by keep up incessant rolls, fanfaronnades, and flourishes, relieved every evening by the fine performances of their military bands. The fact is, many of our instruments have been placed in store, and the regimental bands are broken up and disorganized; the men being devoted to the performance of the duties for which the ambulance corps was formed. I think, judging from one's own feelings, and from the expressions of those around, that the want of music in camp is productive of graver consequences than appear likely to occur at first blush from such a cause. Every military man knows how regiments, when fatigued on the march, cheer up at the strain of their band, and dress up, keep step, and walk on with animation and vigour when it is playing. At camp I have always observed with pleasure the attentive auditory who gathered every evening at the first taps of the drum to listen to the music. At Alsdyn and Devno the men used to wander off to the lines of the 77th, because it had the best band in the division; and when the band were silenced because of the prevalence of cholera, out of a humane regard for the feelings of the sick, the soldiers were wont to get up singing parties in their tents in lieu of their ordinary entertainment. It seems to be an error to deprive them of a cheering and wholesome influence at the very time they need it most. The military band is not meant alone for the delectation of garrison towns or for the pleasure of the officers in quarters, and the men are fairly entitled to its inspiration during the long and weary march in the enemy's country, and in the monotony of a standing camp ere the beginning of a siege. Our neighbours have made the head-quarter camp quite lively by their vicinity and their excellent music at night.

On the night of the 10th there was anything but silence and gloom:—After dark, the British troops broke ground before Sebastopol on the extreme right and centre of our position. As the earthwork for a battery had been thrown up the previous day within fire of the enemy's guns, their attention was particularly directed to our movements, and throughout the day they kept up a most tremendous fire on the high grounds in front of the Light and Second Divisions. Shells, 32, 56, and 68-pound shot, and even some of 84-pounds, were thrown every quarter of a minute from the Russian batteries, and ploughed up the ground in every direction. The bursting of the shells all along the hills resembled the fire of a park of artillery, and the roaring and whizzing of the large shot filled up the intervals between the noise of the explosions of the cannon. It is almost incredible that no one was hurt all day yesterday; but our divisions were all screened by the heights from the direct range of the guns. The shot and shell flew over the earthwork, in which were Captain Colville and his company of Rifles, and bounding and bursting on the hills behind, rarely reached the summit. When the shot did top the heights, they merely rolled down and stopped harmlessly among the tents. The Russians, who have usually ceased fire at sunset, were on the alert last night, and continued their fire against the whole line of our approaches almost uninterruptedly. Every instant the darkness was broken by a flash which had the effect of summer lightning—then came darkness again, and in a few seconds a fainter flash denoted the bursting of a shell. Our amusement was to sit with stop watches, and count till the report came bursting upon us, followed by the roaring sound of a round shot, the peculiar noise which the Scotch would call the "soughing" of the shell, and the explosion of the bomb, and then to estimate the distance of the gun and the range of the ball. The only casualties we had during the heavy fire on the night of the 10th were—one man, 68th, died of wounds, legs taken off; one man, 67th, killed by cannon shot; another man, 67th, arm shot off; Lieutenant Rotherham, 20th, slightly wounded by a stone in the leg, which had been "started" by a cannon shot.

On the night of the 11th, a Russian sortie was repelled:—Captain Gordon, R.E., commenced the formation of our right attack soon after dark. 400 men were furnished from the Second and Light Division on the works, and strong covering parties were sent out in front and in rear to protect them. The working party was divided into four companies of 100 men each, and they worked on during the night with such good will that before morning No. 1 party had completed 160 yards; No. 2, 78 yards; No. 3, 95 yards; No. 4, 30 yards—in all 363 yards of trench ready for conversion into batteries. These trenches are covered very perfectly. It was intended that a party of similar strength should be employed on the left and centre, but, owing to one of those accidents which unavoidably occur in night work, the sappers and miners missed their way, and got in advance towards the lines of the enemy. They were perceived by an advance post, which seems to have been the van of a sortie. The Russians opened fire on them at short distances with rifles, and, wonderful to relate, missed them all. The flashes, however, showed our men that strong battalions of Russian infantry were moving silently on towards our works, and the alarm was given to the divisions in the rear. At 1 25 a furious cannonade was opened by the enemy on our lines, as they had then ascertained that we had discovered their approach. The Second and Light Divisions turned out, and our field guns attached to them opened fire on the enemy, who were advancing under the fire of their own batteries. Owing to some

misunderstanding, the covering parties received orders to retire, and fell back on their lines—all but one company of riflemen, who maintained the ground with tenacity, and fired into the columns of the enemy with effect. The Russians pushed on field-pieces to support their assault. The batteries behind them were livid with incessant flashes, and the roar of shot and shell filled the air mingled with the constant "pingpinging" of rifle and musket balls. All the camps were up. The French on our left got under arms, and the rattle of drums and the shrill blast of trumpets were heard amid the roll of cannon and small arms. For nearly half an hour this din lasted, till all of a sudden a ringing cheer was audible on our right, rising through all the turmoil. It was the cheer of the 88th, as they were ordered to charge down the hill on the unseen enemy. It had its effect, for the Russians, already pounded by our guns and shaken by the fire of our infantry, as well as by the aspect of the whole hill side lined with our battalions, turned and fled under the shelter of their guns. Their loss is not known; ours was very trifling. The sortie was completely foiled, and not an inch of our lines was injured, while the four gun battery (the main object of their attack) was never closely approached at all. The alarm over, every one returned quietly to tent or bivouack.

The minister of war, says the *Moniteur*, has received from General Canrobert, commander-in-chief of the army of the East, the following letter, dated headquarters before Sebastopol, 13th.—"Monsieur le Ministre,—As I have already informed you by my telegraphic despatch of this day, we opened the trenches in the night of the 9th. We had reason to expect that this work, the preparation of which could not be entirely concealed from the enemy, would be warmly disputed. Such was not the case. Favoured by a very violent gale of wind from the north-east, the opening of the trench was made on the first night to the extent of 1,000 metres without our workmen being at all disturbed. We besides contented ourselves with uniting to this work the extended parallel to our right, which is hereafter to connect our works with those of the English army. We concentrate all our efforts to the construction of a large bastioned front, which is to serve as a support to our left, and where, in order to profit by the marked advantages of the position, we have placed fifty pieces of cannon divided into five batteries. During the whole of the 10th and the following night, the fire of the enemy was very sharp. At first it was badly directed, but afterwards became more precise, but our workmen were already covered, and our communications were not in direct sight of the fortress. The works went on during the 11th and 12th without any incident worth mentioning. Our losses were only 30 men killed and wounded. Two weak sorties were attempted by the garrison without any well determined object, but they were repulsed. The works of sapping as well as the construction of the batteries frequently met with serious difficulties from the nature of the ground, which on many points is very rocky. I nevertheless hope that by the 16th our batteries will be mounted, and that we shall be able to open our fire immediately after. The navy have materially contributed to their armament with their heavy guns, which Lord Raglan and myself thought it advisable to oppose to those which the enemy had all round the fortress. Last evening another battery of ten guns was commenced under the direction of the officers of the Engineers, behind the Quarantine Fort, and very near the shore. Although these guns will fire at a long range, I hope that they will usefully play on the batteries which the enemy have in front of the Quarantine. Prince Menschikoff with his army remains in complete inaction. He is awaiting reinforcements."

An officer writing from the heights of Sebastopol, October 12, says:—We have been constantly under shot, shell, rocket and grape this last fortnight. I have only just returned from a four-and-twenty hour sojourn in the trenches, which enables me to pronounce the Russians remarkably bad artillerymen, for by the hundreds of grape, rockets, shell, shot, and musketry with which we were yesterday and all last night favoured, only two men were killed, and three wounded. . . . When I sleep in my tent I always lie in full dress, boots and spurs, and even in my dress shako, which you will laugh at when I tell you it is no bad substitute for a night-cap these cold nights; but in the trenches no one sleeps. Most of us are hard at work preparing the embrasures for the guns, 200 in number, which we expect to get into position in about three days more, when the whole are to open at once, and will doubtless lay Sebastopol a heap of stones, with scarcely the appearance of its ever having been a city and one of Russia's strongholds. Their defences against our preparations are 'footy' and foolish; nothing can save them. We can distinctly see into all parts of the town, which appears to contain soldiers, and their wives. I believe all others have left—very wisely so. . . . You may imagine how fine will be the effect of our attack, which will open at daylight, by a salvo of the heaviest shotted guns and mortars, about 200 in number, and these 200 guns will be repeated every three minutes for eight hours, or until the white flag is hoisted. I think our attack will commence on Monday, and by this fine arrangement of Lord Raglan's much loss of life will be saved to our forces. I fear Alma must have occasioned much mourning in England. Cholera does not now exist among the troops, and we are very healthy. The hand of the Almighty appears to be with us, and we are favoured by weather and everything else, which is, of course, all against the doings of the tyrant Czar. Our force now amounts to about 90,000, English, French, and Turks, exclusive of sailors—at least equal to double the amount of Russians. The French and the Turks have lately had an increase to their numbers of 24,000.

ANECDOTES AND SCRAP.

The cases of cholera are generally on the decline:— "Captain A. Maitland of the 79th Highlanders is the last victim of the disease among the officers. He was a particular friend of Dr. Mackenzie, the celebrated Edinburgh surgeon, who came out as an amateur, and attached himself to the 79th, and whose death occurred from the same disease four or five days after the action at Alma. Captain Maitland and Dr. Mackenzie pressed together in the field, and the death of the latter appears to have made a serious impression on poor Captain Maitland, from the depressing effect of which he never recovered."

Russian gunnery was singularly illustrated on the 11th. An Austrian barque, laden with hay for British use, when close off Sebastopol, was becalmed and drifted within range, and went ashore within 2,000 yards of the forts; the crew escaping from her. Every gun was brought to bear upon the barque for an hour and a-half; but she was only hit in four places. To the astonishment of the Russians, the Beagle ran in, covered by the Firebrand, took the barque in tow, and carried her safely out. Two Russian frigates made a show of coming out, but declined to fight the Firebrand, although she only carried six guns. The guns of the Beagle had been landed for the siege. The Firebrand was only hit four times, and the Beagle not at all; though it is estimated that the Russians fired 400 or 500 shots.

A letter of the 8th says:—"Sir George Brown narrowly escaped being shot last night. About 11 p.m. he was giving some instructions to an officer of the 38th regiment in charge of one of the picquets covering a working party. Lieut.-Colonel Egerton, commanding the 77th regiment, was at the time with him, together with Lieut. the Hon. H. Clifford, A.D.C. to Brigadier-General Buller. General Brown and Mr. Clifford were on foot, Colonel Egerton on horseback. The group was suddenly perceived by some men belonging to a picquet of the 19th Regiment, from whom they were distant in advance about 400 yards. Imagining that the general and his party were Russians who had come out to reconnoitre, they at once fired; and eighteen or twenty shots were discharged before the mistake was discovered. Fortunately no one was hurt, but one of the balls passed through the sleeve of Mr. Clifford's coat, who was standing by the side of the general."

A letter of the same date relates how prayers were disagreeably interrupted:—"At three p.m. the troops of the light division are formed in squares for prayers, in front of the camp of the 2nd brigade. There had been a cessation of firing for upwards of two hours previously. Just, however, before the commencement of the service, the discharge of a heavy gun booms in our ears, the usual whiz follows in its wake, and down drops a 68 by the side of the quarter-guard tent, immediately on our right. The warning hint is taken, and the division is moved to the rear, close upon the tents of the 1st division. Scarcely had the service commenced, when a shell burst almost over the place just quitted; it is scarcely possible but some must have been struck by the fragment had the troops remained there. The discharge of shot and shell continues, but divine service is not again interrupted."

A letter of the 10th refers to the weather:—"High wind, and severe cold continuing. We congratulate ourselves on having got possession of tents (we have now four tents per company, and one tent for every two or three officers), and regret the absence of our baggage and clothing. However, by making circular ramparts of loose stones round our tents, and heaping up some of the lighter soil round the curtain, we contrive to keep the wind out. Though accustomed to lie out on the open ground, the change to the severe cold is so sudden, and the north wind is so penetrating that it is impossible to avoid being pinched a little by it. The habitual fur coat and cap worn by the inhabitants whom we have met, made either of dressed lamb or sheep skin, and which they usually put on as night approaches, indicate the weather that may be looked for as the winter months advance."

MARCH OF THE RUSSIAN GUARDS.

A letter from St. Petersburg thus describes the last ceremony in which the Czar figured in public:—"The reserve of the Imperial Guard, composed of 30,000 men, has just been placed on a war footing. The Emperor has reviewed them, and has availed himself of the opportunity to bless, at the head of his troops, the two Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, who, it is said, are to join the active army. The benediction took place with much pomp. The two Grand Dukes went on their knees to receive it, and all the troops also knelt."

A despatch of the 23rd states that the Czar's eldest son, the Grand Duke Alexander, had left St. Petersburg to join the guards on their march to Warsaw, their new head-quarters. The same city is also the head-quarters of the Grenadiers, under General Rudiger, and of the active army in Poland under Marshal Paskiewitch. A Vienna journal computes that, on the arrival of the Guards at their destination, the troops concentrated on the Austrian frontier will amount to 166,000 men, viz., 80,000 infantry of the line, 48,000 infantry of the Guards, 22,000 Grenadiers, and 16,000 cavalry, besides the usual proportions of artillery.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 15th announces that Prince Menschikoff is appointed Commander-in-Chief and Governor of all the Imperial forces in the Crimea.

German letters refer to the increasing scarcity of ammunition in Russia, and of the materials for manufacturing it. So severely is this felt, that the Government at St. Petersburg is making every exertion to discover mines of lead, sulphur, or coals, and will resume the working of those which have hitherto been neglected. The price of lead has risen from 1½ florins

to 6 roubles. Sulphur, also, owing to the blockade, is extremely scarce.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The provincial newspapers of Saturday last show the prevalence of a truly national feeling in regard to the objects of the Patriotic Fund. Besides the numerous meetings forthcoming to give effect to the public generosity, and local committees formed in the following towns:—Basingstoke, Bedford, Brighton, Cardiff, Gravesend, Haverfordwest, Hastings, Hartlepool, Hereford, Halifax, Ipswich, Kendal, Leeds, Leicester, Llandilo, Margate, Norwich, Newbury, Newport, Wakefield, Manchester, Bristol, Hastings, Sheerness, Poole, Pwllheli, Southampton, Walsall, Windsor, Walsby, and York.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Wood, to grant £2,000 in aid of the Patriotic Fund. An amendment was moved to reduce the sum to £1,000; but the original motion, after a good deal of debate, was carried by a large majority.

After the banquet at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day, there is to be a grand concert and ball, in aid of the Patriotic Fund in that building.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin announced at the meeting of the Corporation on Friday, that the subscription to the Patriotic Fund, collected in a few hours at a meeting in the Mansion-house on the preceding day, amounted to nearly £1,000.

Workmen in various parts of the country are very forward in their contributions towards this fund. Thus the Lord Mayor acknowledges the receipt of £16 19s. 8d., the second fortnightly subscription of the workmen of Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Sons, Blackwall, which subscription is to continue for three months; £9 from the workmen and a few friends of Messrs. Webb and Co., of the Patent Tube Works, of Wednesbury, accompanied with an ardent hope that other establishments would contribute in proportion to their means, and £10 from a governor and officer of the City Prison, Holloway.

The grand military fête given at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Saturday, "in aid of the several funds for the relief of the sick and wounded and widows and orphans of her Majesty's forces engaged in the Russian war," proved successful. The doors of the Palace opened at 10 o'clock, and the French Guides, who were the "lions" of the day, and who occupied a conspicuous platform, played "God save the Queen," accompanied by the Palace band. There was a large trophy erected in the very centre of the building, composed of flags, cannon, and other arms from the Tower stores, and had been designed and executed under the superintendence of Mr. G. Stacy, store-keeper at the Tower. The base consisted of a round platform, with two steps, covered with crimson cloth, on which were placed rows of cannon-balls. Above the base were two brass cannon taken at Bomarsund, and at opposite angles two mortars. The whole structure, which comprised weapons of all kinds, as well as four complete suits of steel armour, was in three compartments, each smaller than the one below, and terminated in a lofty pole, from which were suspended the flags of France, Turkey, and England, crowned with a wreath of laurel. Somewhere about half-past eleven o'clock, the "Guides" again struck up the "National Anthem." It was immediately answered by the 1st Life Guards, who were stationed in the gallery opposite to the "Guides," and played "Partant pour la Syrie." The various bands who were present (fourteen in all) stationed in various parts of the building, played in succession. The time at length came when music within the Palace was to cease, and the bands were to play in union on the lower terrace. Himmel's air to an English version of Theodore Körner's "Prayer" ("Vater, ich rufe dich") was given with admirable precision, and the voices combined with the multitude of instruments produced a grand effect. A *pot-pourri*, consisting of divers national airs, was played shortly afterwards. There was an attempt at singing, but it was scarcely heard by the multitude that crowded the terrace from one end to the other. One curious effect of the performance on the terrace is well worth notice. So sensible was the vibration of the glass, that every note played by the band was distinctly reverberated, and it seemed as if the band without was accompanied with miraculous precision by a band within. The most exciting moment of the day was when, shortly before four, the "Guides" returned to their stations, and again played "God Save the Queen," followed by "Partant pour la Syrie." All the galleries were crammed; a long perspective of waving hats and handkerchiefs reached into the furthest distance, and thunders of *encore* pealed through the vast edifice, to be promptly and vigorously answered by the willing band. A gradual departure took place. The subsequent history of the day is a history of difficulties in securing homeward vehicles.

The number of persons present was 39,191, including 2,771 season-ticket holders. The musical force, which could not have amounted to less than seven or eight hundred performers, consisted of the following bands: First and Second Life Guards, conductors, Mr. Wardell and Mr. Grattan Cooke; the Blues, Mr. Tutton; Carabiniers, Mr. Cuecin; Grenadier Guards, Mr. Schott; Coldstreams, Mr. Godfrey; Scots Fusilier Guards, Mr. Boose; 13th (Royal Irish), Mr. Kutle; 94th Regiment, Mr. Freenhert; Royal Artillery, Mr. Smyth; Sappers and Miners, Mr. Youle; Royal Marines (Woolwich and Chatham), Messrs. Winterbottom and Rogers; Artillery Company, Mr. Smithies; Crystal Palace Band, Mr. Schallehn; and lastly, the band of the Guides, conducted by M. Mohr.

On Sunday, at the morning service in all the Roman Catholic chapels in the "diocese of Westminster," a pastoral letter of Cardinal Wiseman was read, and a subscription made, in aid of the fund for the widows and orphans of the soldiers killed in the war. At the

Moorfields Chapel the Cardinal himself officiated, and the church was filled to excess, the centre aisle being chiefly occupied by soldiers, both officers and men. A similar appeal will be made by the various Roman Catholic bishops throughout the country.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Kiel, Sunday.—The following British screw-steamships of war have arrived here:—Majestic, 81; Nile, 81; Hogue, 60; Cressy, 84; James Watt, 90. The Vulture, Rosamond, and Driver, have gone on a cruise, but will soon return.

Kiel, Sunday Afternoon.—The blockship *Blanche* and the *Bulldog* have just arrived. Admiral Napier is unwell, and confined to his ship.

HAMBURG, October 30.—Sir Charles Napier has just arrived from Kiel, with Captain Mundy, and is going to Altona with Col. Hodges to visit his Majesty. Sir Charles is better.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

The War-office has ordered 120 new gunboats, with two heavy guns in each, and 40 floating batteries, with 70 guns in each—total 2,800 guns—to be ready in the spring for Oranstadt. The French have agreed to send a large force.

One hundred thousand pairs of wooden shoes, and the same number of woollen socks, are about to be sent from Lyons to the French army in the East, in order to protect the feet of the soldiers against damp and cold during the winter.

It is intended to construct forthwith a permanent camp at Aldershot, near to the site of the Chobham Camp of last year, and also to erect some important artillery defences to Portsmouth and the adjacent coast. The camp at Aldershot will comprise barracks, magazines, and other buildings necessary for the accommodation of 10,000 men. This will include two regiments of cavalry, detachments of horse and foot artillery, and infantry. The works are to be proceeded with with all despatch, and it is reported that £10,000 will be spent upon this camp by March next.

Messrs. W. G. Armstrong and Co., of the Elswick Engine-works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, patentees of the hydraulic crane, are busily engaged in the construction of apparatus, for the Admiralty, for the purpose of blowing up the Russian ships of war which now obstruct the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol. They consist of 25 sets of cylindrical tubes, three in each set. The tubes are of different sizes, and placed one within the other, so as to form three distinct water-tight compartments. The innermost compartment will be filled with fine gunpowder, and the next with ordinary blasting-powder. The outermost one will be left vacant. The apparatus will be suitably placed by experienced divers under the ships to be blown up, a galvanic wire communicating with the innermost tube.

The reinforcements sent out to the army in the East last week, and to be completed in the current week, amount to 4,000 men. These are to make up for the casualties of the campaign, and are calculated to bring up our effective contingent of the army to the original number sent out, namely, 30,000 infantry, with the usual accompanying force of cavalry and artillery, and commissariat, &c. Indeed, to render the army still more effective than usual, large additions have been made to the medical and commissariat, and also the artillery, which even in the field—without including the siege guns and the guns landed from the ships—is of more than ordinary efficiency and power. The bounty for each soldier enlisting has been raised £2, the bounty for the cavalry being now £6 instead of £4, and that for the infantry £7 10s. The standard height throughout the whole service all round is reduced by an inch. With these alterations there is little doubt that the entire number required will be forthcoming before the spring demands their services, while at the same time the militia force throughout the whole of the United Kingdom will have passed through the requisite amount of drilling and exercise for home service, or for supplying the wants of the regular army. Very large and ample supplies of winter clothing have been forwarded to the army in the Crimea, and an amusing as well as an instructive library of new books and newspapers has been despatched to the hospital at Scutari. Already we are gratified to learn that the condition of the sick and wounded at Scutari has materially improved, and many are desirous to join their regiments once more. Accounts from the fleet, too, by the mail which left Balaklava on the 13th, and letters written from several of the ships, all agree in describing the cholera as having almost entirely disappeared from on board the squadron.—*Observer*.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It appears, that of the 1,400 killed at Alma, no less than 750 were Irish.

General Thomas, who was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma, has arrived at Paris in a very suffering state.

The soldiers in the camp at Boulogne have been provided with comforts for the winter, iron rooms for general meetings, and libraries for each brigade.

Admiral Kornileff, who has just fallen at Sebastopol, was one of the officers who accompanied Prince Menschikoff on his mission to Constantinople, in March, 1853.

According to accounts from Warsaw, a *Te Deum* had been sung in all the churches on the 14th ult., for a "great victory gained over the allies in the Crimea."

A singular fact connected with the Russian soldiers is, that immediately before a battle of consequence they are all grogged, and so made to fight the battles of their master more like beasts than men.

The *Marseilles* journals of the 27th inst. announce the arrival in that city of Miss Nightingale, with 42 English ladies and six French Sisters of Mercy, on their way to the East. Several English surgeons and officers accompanied them.

The Emperor has authorised the regiments of infantry and marines which took part respectively in the siege of Bomarsund and the battle of the Alma, to bear those names upon their respective colours.

A number of the sailors of the French Baltic fleet, lying at Cherbourg, will have four months' leave during the winter to obtain employ as fishermen or in the coasting trade; preference will be given those having families to maintain.

The carriage of Prince Menschikoff has been exhibited publicly as a trophy at Constantinople, and, by a singular coincidence, it was the same that he drove through the streets of that city when he went there on his insolent embassy last year.

It is estimated that the English have lost about 150 horses belonging to the heavy brigade. They were shipped on board transports at Varna, and encountered terrible gales on their passage: the ships laboured excessively, the fittings and horse-boxes gave way, the horses got loose and perished.

It is stated that the Queen, out of respect for the memory of Captain Hyde Parker, has adopted the two little children whose lives he saved in Bulgaria. The little fellows are to remain on board the Firebrand until a safe and suitable opportunity for sending them to England shall occur.

For the future, as the *Times* informs us, news from the Crimea ought to reach the French and British Governments every other day; steamers will depart for Varna once in forty-eight hours, and relays of couriers will take the news to the telegraph on the Austrian frontier.

The *Cork Reporter* announces the departure of three sisters of the Convent of Mercy at Kinsale to minister to the sick and wounded soldiers in the East. They volunteered at the request of Government, and will be joined by many more ladies at Liverpool; and the whole will be accompanied by a Roman Catholic chaplain.

Before departing from the Piræus, the French and English troops in the occupation of Greece marched into Athens and back again. They defiled before the palace of the King, and the houses of the English and French Ambassadors; and they were everywhere well received by the people. The inhabitants of the Piræus invited the officers to a banquet, in token of their sense of the services rendered to Greece by the Allied troops, and of their good behaviour.

Captain Thomas Pakenham, who was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma, and who was for a time supposed to be dead, having lain for some time insensible on the field, was at the date of the last information going on favourably. His brother, the member for the county of Antrim, who was also in the thick of the fire, escaped unhurt, although one of his epaulettes was torn off by a piece of grape.

Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, second son of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, has died on board H.M.S. Bellerophon, now on her voyage back to England. This gallant young nobleman, although suffering severely from illness previously contracted at Varna, persisted in accompanying his comrades to the Crimea. When the troops landed at Eupatoria, he was so weak that it was found impossible to convey him ashore, and his lordship was on his way home when cut off thus prematurely.

The *Moniteur* contains a letter from Mosul, of 25th September, according to which the Mushir of Van had attacked the Russian corps which covered the Gumri, and completely dispersed it, with the loss of its tents, baggage, and ammunition, and 30 guns. A Russian General was killed. The Turks then began to besiege the citadel, when the Russian corps which had formerly beaten the Turks at Bayazid advanced to the rescue from Erzeroum; it was, however, completely repulsed, and shut up in a defile, where it suffered considerable loss.

The Russian prisoners seem to be passing a pleasant life at Lewes. They are well lodged and fed; a clergyman preaches to them in their own language; a workshop is provided for the men, where they make toys, for which they find a ready market; and the officers are visited by the local notables, enjoy rides over the South Downs, and are to be permitted to visit London. The majority of the soldiers can read, and can write tolerably well, while the sergeants and other subordinate officers are still better educated: it is feared that a comparison on this point between one of our regiments and the prisoners would be to the advantage of the "Northern barbarians."

Miscellaneous News.

On Wednesday the well known dwarf, "Welshman Jones," who has been exhibited and formed an object of popular interest throughout Great Britain and Ireland for the past thirty years, died in the infirmary of the Kilkenny Union Workhouse.

A tenant farmer, writing in the *Leicester Mercury*, states that Mr. Colville has been requested by the committee of the Sparkenhoe Agricultural Society to withdraw his name as a member, his lame attempt at making an apology being deemed insufficient.

The Sheriff's Court at Perth have convicted the Midland Railway Company in the penalty of £5 for using coals in engines not consuming their smoke. Since this decision, an action has been raised against the same company for penalties, amounting to many hundred pounds, for violation of the same clause.

Some months since, a Canterbury citizen made a bet, as is customary with the men of Kent, on the probable amount of hop duty. He meant to wager that the duty would be at least £250,000, but by error he omitted one cipher, making the sum £25,000: by this fortunate blunder he is a large winner, the hop crop this year being wretched.

The *Preston Guardian* says that in the Blackburn district some of the mills have commenced short time.

In Preston, one mill has been running this week from "light to dark," and several others are named as likely to do the same, unless there is an improvement in trade. Several in Acorington, Church, Billington, Harwood, &c., commenced on Friday working four days per week.

An association of swine-keepers has been formed at Leicester to resist the proceedings of the Local Board of Health, who of course try to abolish the unwholesome and illegal practice of keeping pigs in a town. No councillors are to be elected who object to having hogs for neighbours. A similar movement has been tried at Coventry, but there it failed: the magistrates fined the keepers of swine, and drove the unclean animals from the city.

A man named Daniel Jones, of Llanddarog, in Carmarthenshire, has brutally murdered his wife while in a state of intoxication. Her body was found to be very much bruised, there being several cuts about the face, and the left breast was livid. Jones, after having beaten his wife until she had fallen a victim to his inhumanity, laid her on the bed, and threw some hot cinders upon her, no doubt to lead to the belief that she met her death by burning. He has been committed on the charge of "Wilful Murder."

A patent has been taken out in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, &c., for the making of soap by means of tallow extracted from materials hitherto considered nearly worthless, and which can be obtained at less than one-sixth of the price paid for Russian tallow, and soap manufactured at a cost of £10 or £12 per ton cheaper than it has hitherto been. It possesses, moreover, far more of the cleansing property than ordinary soap, and promises to be a great boon to laundresses on one side, and cloth manufacturers especially on the other.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

A publisher in the United States has commissioned M. W. Thomas, of Paris, to make an offer to M. Mazzini for the purchase of a work entitled "Memoirs of Revolutionary Europe from 1830 to the present time," which it is understood M. Mazzini is now composing. The terms offered are \$400 per volume of 400 pages, 8vo, to be paid on the completion of each volume, with 4 per cent. interest in the meantime. M. Mazzini will be requested to state beforehand the number of volumes in which his work will appear, and the periods at which they will be ready.

"A Farmer" in the *Times* contends that the rise in the price of corn is perfectly legitimate. He estimates that there have been 3,600,000 acres under wheat during the present year, and that the consumption per head yearly of the population is about one quarter. The produce is estimated at 15,000,000 quarters, leaving a deficiency of between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 to be made good by importations. Up to the harvest the importations for the year were 7,000,000 quarters of wheat and wheaten flour. The importations for the ten years ending at 1853 amounted to 36,433,935, or upwards of 3,600,000 per annum. The great causes of the large importations are the rapid increase of the population and the potato blight. The population of this country has outgrown the home means of supply even with the most plentiful harvest. The foreign supplies have fallen off, and we are thrown upon our own resources just at seedtime, when something like 1,000,000 quarters are being used for seedling the ground for another harvest.

The Astronomer Royal has been engaged near Newcastle during the past three weeks, in pursuing a series of interesting and delicate experiments, with a view to determine some important questions with regard to the density of the earth. The learned *sevan* has been assisted in his important observations by a staff of assistants from different observatories. Harton Colliery was the scene of these important observations, being one of the deepest coal mines in the neighbourhood. The lower station was 1,260 feet below the surface of the earth. The observations consisted in noting the vibrations of an invariable pendulum on the surface, and another at the bottom of the mine. The discussion of the large mass of observations will require considerable time and attention, but enough has been done to show that the observations are of a very superior character, and it is the Astronomer Royal's opinion that most valuable results will be obtained from the investigation.

A second attempt to establish baths and washhouses in the parish of Islington, has been made and defeated. At a vestry held on Thursday last, a motion for the adoption of the act authorising the establishment of these institutions by a parochial rate, was the subject of more than four hours' discussion. The grounds of opposition were two-fold—the abstract impropriety of effecting an admitted benefit by compulsory means, and the burdened state of the parish finances. Mr. Eli and Mr. Mabbs were prominent among the opponents of the motion—Mr. W. Wilks, among its supporters. A show of hands and a division failed to exhibit the necessary majority; and the authors of the motion, intending to renew it at an early period, declined to call for a poll. It was mentioned in the discussion, that the neighbouring parish of Clerkenwell, though not half so populous or wealthy as Islington, had adopted and taken steps to carry out the act.

Mr. Pepper, the enterprising manager of the Polytechnic, not content with having restored the early popularity of the institution by the repair of its established attractions, has made to them a novel and powerful addition—viz., Shaksperian readings. The doors were opened to a Saturday evening company, for the first time, on Saturday evening last, when Miss Glynn, the celebrated tragic actress, read the *Merchant of Venice*. One of the most beautiful of Shakspeare's plays—one of the most abounding in dramatic situation and in eloquent or humorous speech—was given, by a single but marvellously versatile voice, in a manner that delighted a crowded audience. These new and admirable entertainments will be repeated on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

Literature.

Poetical Works of John Oldham. Edited by ROBERT BELL. (Annotated Poets.) London: J. W. Parker and Son.

It is almost a hundred years ago that the last edition of the Poems of John Oldham was printed. They have never been represented even by selections, in any complete editions of the poets; and the probability is, that they are not known to one in a hundred of the lovers of our old poetry. So complete is the oblivion into which they have fallen. And yet Oldham was a celebrity in his day, and Dryden wrote his praises, and Pope admired while he censured him. Even several years before Dryden published his famous satire, *Abolom and Achitophel*, Oldham had gained popularity by satires which entitle him, unknown as he now is, to contest with Dryden himself the honours belonging to that species of poetical composition. We honestly confess that we ourselves knew nothing of Oldham till now, except that Mr. Hallam, in briefly noticing some minor poets under the first Stuarts, names him—with the remark, that he "ranks perhaps next to Dryden, and is spirited and pointed, though his versification is too negligent and his subjects temporary." So we receive this volume, not merely as a new edition, but as an absolutely novel addition to our English poetry; and with cordial thanks to Mr. Bell for having disinterred for us an author whose works, as he justly says, "possess incontestable merits of a high order, and present legitimate claims to a place in every complete collection of English poetry."

But who was John Oldham?—our readers will inquire. By Mr. Bell's help, we will answer.—John Oldham was the son of a Nonconformist minister, who had a congregation at Nunston. He was born on the 9th of August, 1653. He received his early education at home; then spent two years at Tedbury school; whence he removed to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1670. At college he distinguished himself by his mastery of the classic writers, especially the poets; and there the tendency of his genius was discovered, in that strong love of poetry which subsequently gave the direction to his career. He took his B.A. degree, and not long afterwards, much against his own desire, was summoned home by his father. No calling, or plan of life, was before him; and soon wearying, as may be supposed, of the rural Nonconformist society of Gloucestershire, he readily accepted a situation as usher in the free school of Croydon. Already, while at his father's house, he had written a Pindaric Ode, on the death of his friend and intimate companion, Mr. Richard Morwent—a poem considered by Pope to be one of the best of Oldham's compositions, and possessing much spirit and true feeling, though too elaborate and exhaustive. While at Croydon, pursuing his monotonous school tasks (which attracted him only as affording him an independence), he produced several pieces, which were circulated in manuscript, and so found their way to some of the literary coteries of town. Oldham was surprised to receive a visit, one day, from Rochester, Dorset, and others, who were curious to see the obscure author of the verses that had made a sensation "in the great world of Pop's-alley and the coffee-houses." The interview led to nothing; Oldham continued at his, to him, revolting toil, filling up his leisure with the work in which he delighted. After three years he obtained an appointment as tutor to the grandsons of Judge Thurland, in which position he continued for two years. During this period he wrote the Satires against the Jesuits, which made him famous, and which are still the chief source of any fame he may continue to enjoy. After another brief engagement as a tutor, Oldham, stimulated by the notice he had gained, and by the ambition he cherished, settled in London: here he renewed his acquaintance with Rochester, Sedley, and their friends; and through them became known to Dryden, who had not then changed his religion, and was capable of a warm regard and sincere admiration for the author of the invectives against the Jesuits. In the midst of the brilliant but dissipated society into which he came, the young poet momentarily yielded to some of the seductions of town; but still retained that virtue which beheld in the licentiousness and profligacy of the time, only a new subject for his powerful and scorching satire. One of his new friends was the Earl of Kingston, who vainly endeavoured to induce him to become his chaplain,—a position Oldham has depicted in vivid colours, in a satire to which Mr. Macaulay refers, in a note to his History, and from which are drawn many of the details of his picture of the condition of the clergy, and especially of the house-chaplains of the country gentry, under the Restoration. The Earl subsequently invited Oldham to his seat in Nottinghamshire; but he had not long enjoyed his hospitalities, when he was carried off by small-pox, at the early age of thirty.

The passage we just now referred to, as indicated by Macaulay, is worth quoting as a specimen

of Oldham's manner, and as a curious glimpse of the domestic life of the period. It occurs in a "Satire addressed to a Friend that is about to leave the University, and come abroad in the World."

"Some think themselves exalted to the sky,
If they light in some noble family;
Diet, a horse, and thirty pounds a year,
Besides the advantage of his lordship's ear,
The credit of the business, and the state,
Are things that in a youngster's sense sound great.
Little the inexperienced wretch does know,
What slavery he oft must undergo,
Who, though in silken scarf and cassock dressed,
Wears but a gayer livery at best;
When dinner calls, the implement must wait,
With holy words to consecrate the meat,
But hold it for a favour seldom known,
If he be deigned the honour to sit down.
Soon as the tarts appear, Sir Crape, withdraw;
These dainties are not for a spiritual maw;
Observe your distance, and be sure to stand
Hard by the cistern with your cap in hand;
There for diversion you may pick your teeth,
Till the kind voider comes for your relief.
For mere board wages such their freedom sell,
Slaves to an hour, and vassals to a bell;
And if the enjoyment of one day be stole,
They are but prisoners out upon parole;
Always the marks of slavery remain,
And they, though loose, still drag about their chain.
And where's the mighty prospect after all,
A chaplainship served up, and seven years' thrall?
The menial thing, perhaps, for a reward,
Is to some slender benefice preferred,
With this proviso bound, that he must wed
My ladies antiquated waiting-maid,
In dressing only skilled, and marmalade.
Let others, who such meannesses can brook,
Strike countenance to every great man's look;
Let those that have a mind, turn slaves to eat,
And live contented by another's plate;
I rate my freedom higher, nor will I
For food and raiment truck my liberty."

As, to most of our readers, John Oldham is undoubtedly a revisitant from the world of the forgotten dead, we may very suitably add to our account of him, Mr. Bell's most truthful observations on the character of his works. Pope and others have, too justly, charged him with *coarseness*: Mr. Bell replies:—

"It must be admitted that Oldham wrote some pieces which deserve the obloquy they have incurred, and that there are expressions and allusions in his Satires which would be unpardonable in a writer of the nineteenth century. In this respect, however, he is not more open to censure, than the most famous of his contemporaries; and although such transgressions are not to be excused by example, it would be obviously unjust to hold up to particular condemnation in him, a corrupt taste which has not excluded the works of Dryden from general circulation. Indeed, making a reasonable allowance for the common language and usages of the period, Oldham is entitled to credit, not only for having written so little that is offensive in this way, but for the general tendency of his writings in an opposite direction. The end he had in view should be taken into account in forming an estimate of the means he employed. If he descended to coarseness it was not to stimulate a prurient or depraved appetite, but to turn against vice its own weapons. The licentiousness of the age, the servility of pandering authors, the neglect of literature, the pride and profligacy of the nobility, and the degradation of the lower orders of the clergy, are the topics upon which he gives free scope to his honest satire; and he knew that if he treated them with delicacy and reserve he must inevitably fail in making the impression he desired. He was too much in earnest to pick and choose his phrases, or turn his versification. He thought only of the matter, and was indifferent to the manner. As he has himself frankly acknowledged, the indignation is everywhere paramount to the art:—
'Nor needs there art or genius here to use,
Where indignation can create a muse!'"

In the core of his bold and vehement satires, there is a sound and permanent material which may be safely liberated from incidental impurities, and which it is the design of the present volume to preserve."

In order to put the reader in the right position for appreciating what Mr. Bell has further to say of the *historical value* of Oldham's verses, we must state, that it was immediately after the discovery of the Popish Plot, and while the excitement and terror produced by the disclosures of Oates, Tonge, and others, were at their height, that the most celebrated of the author's works was published—the "*Satires on the Jesuits*."

"Of all the fugitive writers on the Protestant side [says Mr. Bell] who contributed to foment the agitation produced by the revelations of Titus Oates, Oldham is the ablest and oddest. He is not merely the most honest representative of the spirit that actuated his party, at a period when the kingdom was convulsed by religious feuds, but the only one whose works, addressed to the passions of the hour, are worth reproduction. He belongs wholly to the terrible episode of the Popish Plot. The entire term of his literary life did not spread over more than four or five years; and throughout that time the public mind was absorbed by the topics upon which he has dilated with such zealous frenzy in his attack on the Jesuits. As Dryden, a little later, espoused the interests of the Duke of York's adherents, so Oldham asserted the views of their opponents; and in this aspect his satires possess a special interest, and supply an important desideratum. They exhibit at its height the fury that pervaded the Protestant party, and enable us to balance the account of violence between them and the Roman Catholics. The writings of Dryden have transmitted to posterity an impression, too hastily adopted by modern historians, that the Tories immeasurably transcended the Whigs in malignity and intemperance; but in the invectives of Oldham we find a display of bitterness and rancour which even Dryden himself has not surpassed. The advantage of superior skill was with the greater poet; but Oldham rivals him in the breadth and torrent of his vituperation. Nor are these satires less curious as a picture of living

manners. They reflect with minute fidelity the life of the Restoration. In his sketches of the modes and habits of London, Oldham enters into a variety of particulars that bear upon the moral and social attributes of the time. The panorama he thus brings before us is full of illustrative details. From the incidents of the streets, the slightness of the house architecture, the frequency of fires, the insecurity of passengers by night and day, and the exploits of scourers, rovers, and padders, he ascends to the delinquencies of the higher orders, the corruptions at court, the venality of authors and parasites, the neglect of literature, and the servile homage that was paid to wealth. The vividness of this portraiture of the contemporary age, and the stern justice he executes upon its vices, invest his satires with a lasting historical value that abundantly compensates for the ruggedness of his verse, and vindicates his right to a high place amongst English satirists."

Mr. Bell tells us, that the whole of Oldham's works are contained in this volume, with the exception of a few pieces which are omitted without injury to his fame or to the reader's pleasure. Even thus weeded, there remains too much that is indelicate and gross; although a moral intention is unmistakably present in passages the most daring and repulsive. It may be presumed that had Oldham lived longer, he would himself have corrected these faults; for among other indications of his own sense of their many deformities, we find, in probably the last composition he wrote—"A Sunday Thought in Sickness"—the confession, "How have I misemployed those parts and talents which might have rendered me serviceable to mankind, and repaid an interest of glory to their donor!" And these words are followed by penitential cries, and expressions of faith and hope in God's mercy and the Redeemer's sacrifice, which are very striking for their apparent sincerity and profound feeling.

As the most notorious of Oldham's productions has not yet been represented by an extract, we will conclude our brief notice of this remarkable man, and most acceptably resuscitated author, by taking a passage from the fourth *Satire against the Jesuits*. Thus he describes some of the objects of his confessedly "red-hot vengeance":—

"One undertakes by scale of miles to tell,
The bounds, dimensions and extent of hell;
How far and wide the infernal monarch reigns,
How many German leagues his realm contains;
Who are his ministers, pretends to know,
And all their several offices below;
How many chaldeans he each year expends
In coals for roasting Huguenots and fiends,
And with as much exactness states the case.
As if he were surveyor of the place.
Another frights the rout with direful stories,
Of wild chimeras, limbos, purgatories,
And bloated souls in smoky durane hung,
Like a Westphalia gammon or neat's tongue,
To be redeemed with masses and a song.
A good round sum must the deliverance buy,
For none may there swear out on poverty.
Your rich and bounteous shades are only eased;
No Fleet, or King's-bench ghosts are there released."

But nothing with the crowd does more enhance
The value of these holy charlatans,
Than when the wonders of the mass they view,
Where spiritual jugglers their chief mastery shew.
'Hey, jingo, sirs! what's this?' 'Tis bread you see.
'Presto, begone!' 'Tis now a deity.
Two grains of dough, with cross, and stamp of priest,
And five small words pronounced, make up their priest.
To this they all fall down, this all adore, [Christ.
And straight devour, what they adored before.—
'Tis this that does the astonished rout amuse,
And reverence to shaven crown infuse,
To see a silly, sinful mortal wight
His Maker make, create the Infinite.
None boggles at the impossibility;
Alas, 'tis wondrous heavenly mystery."

The Tricolor on the Atlas; or, Algeria and the French Conquest. From the German of Dr. Wagner and other sources. By FRANCIS PULSZKY, Esq. London: T. Nelson and Sons.

The account given by M. Pulszky of the compilation of this volume, is,—that it is based on the work of Dr. Wagner, a Bavarian naturalist, which was published in 1841, and contains a lively and instructive narrative of a three years' journey in the Regency of Algeria; but, much of that work being already antiquated, it has been condensed in certain parts, and extended in others, principally by the help of recent French works, and especially the "Blue Book" issued last year under the imperial authority, entitled "Tableau de la Situation des Etablissements Français dans l'Algérie."

The contents are divided into three parts,—a Description of the Regency of Algeria; the Native Races of Algiers; and the History of the Regency. In the first, the greater part of M. Pulszky's new matter will, we presume, be found. In the second, he has simply translated the volume of Dr. Wagner, which is very deservedly commended by him for "the earnestness of its researches;" and which is exceedingly welcome for its interesting and informing account of the native population—Moors, Arabs, Kabyles, Turks and Kumylis, Jews, Negroes, and Mozabites. There are these seven different nationalities in Algeria, separate by distinct descent, features, and manners and customs of their own. Of these, six are Mohammedan; the seventh, diffused throughout the country, is the Israelitist. The Arabs rule in the in-

terior of the Regency, and in Morocco, and are the majority of the whole population. The Kabyles are earlier occupants of the country than the Arabs, and dwell principally on the slopes of the Atlas ranges. The Moors next to these are the most numerous, and belong, as is well-known, to the earlier inhabitants of Western Africa;—at the present time they dwell exclusively in the cities, and are the most refined part of the Mohammedan population. The Turks, with their mixed descendants, the Kuruglis, are insignificant in number and power, and dwell principally in the seaports. The Negroes came chiefly from Sudan and Guinea; some are freemen, but the majority are enslaved. They are said by Dr. Wagner to be very ugly, not at all lacking intelligence, good-humoured, courageous, and "keeping better faith than any other African people." The Mozabites are little known. They inhabit three oases of the Sahara, and form a federative republic;—they are greatly attached to freedom, and live in thorough equality. They are not considered orthodox Mohammedans and are excluded the mosques of Algiers; but their manners are said to be kind and pure. The tradition of their origin is, that they are the descendants of the Moabites, who are said to have emigrated to Africa in the latter period of the Hebrew monarchy. To this singular collection of native races in Algeria, must be added the Colonists from nearly all the European nations; thus introducing new elements so numerous, that the population of Algiers is now perhaps the most heterogeneous in the world.

The third part of the work contains a History of the Regency, apparently written with remarkable care in the selection of its facts, as it is, also, easy and interesting in its manner. It is brought down by M. Pulszky to "the catastrophe of Abdel-Kaker,"—with some caustic closing remarks on the importation into France, when Algiers became quiescent, of that African policy and experience which, singularly enough, has culminated under a Swiss lieutenant of militia.

Some of the results of French rule in Algeria may be exhibited more forcibly in special facts than in a statistical table; and the former have the advantage in interest. We will, therefore, quote a few.

THE MOSQUE AND THE CATHEDRAL.

"Since the French rule in Algiers, the entrance into the mosques is no longer prohibited to Christians; they only must, like the Mohammedans, take off their shoes before the gate—the sacred carpet may be trodden only by bare feet. Previous to 1830, every Christian who entered a mosque was punished with death, and the floor of the mosque had to be carefully washed; and the walls freshly painted; for they were deemed to have been desecrated by the presence of a Christian. But now the Mohammedans in the sea-port towns of Algeria have grown accustomed to see Frenchmen in their temples. A closer acquaintance with the infidels, under circumstances totally different from before, has greatly conciliated them to their antagonists in faith, and they do not now consider the presence of Christians as desecrating their places of worship. The calm and freshness pervading the wide colonades of the large mosque make it a most attractive place of refuge during the hot months. I often remained there for hours, leaning against a column, and watching the single worshippers at day-time, or their more numerous groups at the evening prayers. There were among them most interesting countenances—many an old, melancholy silver-haired Moor, longing for the promised blessings beyond this world; beside him sat his grandchild, a pretty rosy-cheeked boy, in whose heart, to tell by his appearance fanaticism had not yet sprung up. Then again it was pleasant to wander about in the interior courts, under the orange trees, and to indulge in dreamy thoughts at the rippling fountain. The Roman Catholic Church, the cathedral of Algiers, was formerly a mosque. It is situated in the upper part of the Divan Street; and though not larger than the two mosques in the Rue de la Marine, its style of building is much purer and grander. Even the finest of the mosques are adorned only with low colonnades; but in the cathedral, columns of fifty feet support the cupola, which gets its light from above through stained glass. The altar is on the north side, decorated by a picture of the virgin, which has been bestowed on this church by the Pope; nevertheless above the picture we still see the sentences of the Koran in interlaced Arabic characters, proclaiming that there is only one God and Mohammed his prophet. That these sentences, though they form a most elegant ornament of arabesques, should be allowed to remain in a Christian temple is rather strange; in fact, not only are they shocking to the Christian, but the Mohammedan also would rather see them effaced than placed above the image of a deified female. And yet more strange than the interior arrangement, appeared to me the service and the assembly in the cathedral; which indeed was composed of the most incongruous elements. The mass is here almost a military spectacle; soldiers are drilled for it. A gay martial music resounds in the building whilst the priest mumbles his Latin formulas; the noise of twenty drums thunders through the hall as soon as the sacristan rings the bell; the soldiers standing in a square before the altar, present the musket at the command of their officer, and bend, at the same time, their right knee, and bow their heads to the ground, whilst the thundering march of the drums lasts until the priest has finished the Lord's Prayer. Then the regimental music plays pieces of Auber's and Meyerbeer's operas; the priest raises the host and presents it to the congregation, amongst which some people have prayed, many have listened to the music, others again have turned their attention to the pious young Spanish ladies; and now,—all are talking and walking about the wide hall, as if it were a public promenade."

The criminal code, or the prevailing views respecting the treatment of offenders, in any country, will be found a tolerably accurate index to the

real civilization and moral elevation of the people; and it would seem that with regard to these the French have been unable to accomplish much in Algeria.

THE BASTINADO A CHERISHED "INSTITUTION."

"The bastinado on the soles is the most frequent punishment of culprits, and is preferred by them to prison. It does credit to the French government, that it has attempted to abolish this barbarous mode of punishment. But the measure did not meet with any sympathy, thanks, or support with the natives. Of course, it could not be carried against the inclination of the parties concerned, though reasonable remonstrances were not spared, but they were all in vain. The humane aid was not appreciated. The French, with whom among all the nations of Europe, the feeling for the dignity of man is most deeply rooted and most vigorously developed, are roused to indignation by the very idea of corporal punishment, and such a sentiment is always the sign of the culture of a people. But barbarians consider the physical pain alone in this mode of punishment, and if this has been endured, it leaves no moral impression, no feeling of dishonour. Every disgraced officer and minister of the state had to submit to blows under the rule of the Deys; he then quietly again retired into private life, enjoyed his existence, and was personally looked up to as before, no dishonour sticking to him for having been bastinadoed. Prison is more formidable to the Arab, since he is taken from his family, disabled from bestowing his care on its members, prevented from watching and praying in his mosque, and altogether, because this mode of punishment is not familiar to his ideas. Fines are perhaps yet more dreaded by the natives, avaricious as they are; they rather sacrifice their limbs than their duros and sultanis (silver and gold coins). Even the most creditable reforms, proposed by Mr. Laurence in this line were rejected with a kind of horror. Not one single voice applauded his advice of abolishing the bastinado, therefore the French government did wisely not to insist upon doing away with the ancient institution of its Mohammedan subjects."

Of the effects and fruits of the French supremacy, M. Pulszky gives us the following summary:—

RESULTS TO FRANCE FROM ALGERINE COLONIZATION.

"The French nation has spent, in twenty-three years, between seventy and eighty millions sterling in the conquest and colonization of Algeria; and this expenditure is one of the main sources of the financial embarrassments of the country. . . . What has been achieved by such an outlay? and is there any probability of a return for such sacrifices? . . . Statistical figures answer sufficiently. There are, according to the census of 1852, 124,400 European colonists in Algeria; 69,980 of them being Frenchmen, the remainder Spaniards (35,130), Italians, Maltese, Germans, Irish, and Poles. Of the European population, 80,142 live in towns, and only 44,258 in the country, of which about 32,000 are agriculturists. Ireland, with its six millions of wretched inhabitants, sends, in one year, more emigrants to America, than France, with its thirty-six millions, has sent in a score of years across the Mediterranean. Algeria has not relieved the mother country of her pauper population, and the emigration has not promoted, in any way, the well-being of the working-classes, either in France, by draining off their surplus and causing a rise of wages; or in the colony, by establishing there a numerous, happy, agricultural people. . . . But the Government has done much for the future welfare of the colony. A net of high-roads has been constructed all over the Regency, in order to connect the different towns and camps of Algeria. . . . and the natives have already learned the importance of cheap communication. It is an every day's occurrence to see wild Hajutes and ragged Kabyles in the stage-coaches which run in every direction from Algiers over the Metiga, and across the Atlas. Great works of drainage and of irrigation have been commenced, and are carried on with vigour. . . . On the whole, the French have to contend in Algiers with more serious difficulties than either the Americans in the West, or the English in Australia and New Zealand. The natives of Algeria are more numerous than the aborigines of any district of equal extent in America or Australia; besides they are more civilized. . . . Every tribe has its well-defined territory. With their numbers and energies, it would be too dangerous for the French to enforce the bold and barbarous principle, that all the former titles have become void and merged into the right of conquest. . . . Until now, therefore, only the neighbourhood of the cities has been open for colonization. No doubt, the public domain of the Deys and Beys, which has been re-asserted by the French, contains many estates, but they are surrounded by the territories of the tribes. . . . and are always exposed to the inroads of Kabyles and Bedouins. They do not allure colonists, for Europe settlers do not like such neighbours."

Many more interesting particulars and statistics are given; and it is then shown that the results to the natives have been most favourable, in the improvement of their social condition, the enjoyment of security, and the increase of the income of the tribes—people as well as chiefs—so that they now form the most wealthy and flourishing Mussulman community in the world. In a moral point of view, these results may give some satisfaction to France. But the country has great capabilities yet to be developed—Time only is wanting.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Cambridge Translations during the Puritan Period. H. Bohn.
Scriptural Predestination. Bagster & Son.
The Steam Engine. By B. S. Burn. Ingram & Co.
Life of Edward Irving. W. Freeman.
Poems. By W. B. Scott. Smith, Elder & Co.
Memoir of John Howard. Jackson & Walford.
Sunbeams in the Cottage. Constable & Co.
The Journal of Sacred Literature. October. Blackader & Co.
Nordufare; or, Rambles in Iceland. Longman & Co.
The Pilgrim. Nisbet & Co.
Microscopic Nature and Rational Medicine. J. Leath.
Tracts for Inquirers. By Samuel Martin. Ward & Co.
Route from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake. Parts 1, 2, 3. F. D. Richards, Liverpool.

Literary Miscellany.

FIGHTING WITH A PROVERB.—One of the most favourite quotations from Shakespeare, as everybody knows, is Sir Toby's retort upon the prig Malvolio, and the Clown's amplification of it.

Sir Toby. Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?

Clown. Yes, by St. Anne, and ginger shall be hot i' the mouth, too.

This quotation has done service in behalf of the genial against the ascetic for the last hundred years. Sir Walter Scott was never tired of using it. He turned it against Dr. McCreie when that learned divine took him to task for his jocose and irreverent treatment of the Covenanters in his *Old Mortality*; but, on this occasion, Dr. McCreie, who was no Malvolio, but a really hearty gentleman, and a humourist when he thought proper, boldly took the quotation by the neck, and showed that he was not afraid of it. How he tried to pummel Sir Walter in reply, and to show up his hero, Clavers, in the light of real history, is known to every one. Now, what Dr. McCreie did, when Sir Walter generalised the quotation, so as to make it stand for a vindication of his right to view the Covenanters, and all that period of Scottish history on the humorous side, is what the advocates of temperance ought to do, when the quotation, retained in its specific original meaning as a summary of the Belch philosophy, is used—as it is sure more and more to be—as a missile from Shakespeare's quiver into their camp. Let them show that they are not afraid of it. The quotation has two meanings. In one sense, it is a protest in behalf of good-fellowship and fun, against all prigs and morose persons, so long as the world lasts. "Because you are a prig, and a lean, narrow, conceited coxcomb," says Sir Toby to Malvolio, "do you think mirth and good-fellowship are to be banished from the earth?" In this sense, we do not see why teetotalers may not be on the side of Sir Toby, and against Malvolio. There may be prigs among the teetotalers, as in any other body of men; nay, as in all cases of men aggressive in behalf of a doctrine, a certain moral stiffness and conceit of over-virtue may exist among them in a more than usual percentage; but the doctrine itself is not to be identified with priggishness. And yet Sir Toby, the clever rogue, tries to do so. Uttering a maxim, which commands immediate assent on the part of all well-conditioned folks, namely, that mirth and good-fellowship are legitimate and essential, he contrives, in the same breath, cunning old scamp as he is, slyly to associate mirth and good-fellowship with two articles of consumption particularly agreeable to himself—namely, cakes and ale—to which the thoughtful clown, speaking for a class not adequately represented by these two articles, instantly adds the condiment of ginger. Now, here is the point. Are mirth and good-fellowship so irrevocably associated, in the nature of things, with cakes, ale, and ginger, that, on the abolition of these articles, assuming that to be possible, the world must become laughterless and go about moping? Or, seeing that the cakes and the ginger are not for the present in question—no agitation having as yet been proposed which would put these two articles upon their justification—is the continued existence of good-fellowship and jocosity in the world bound up so irrevocably with the continued existence of ale, and of all tantamount beverages, that the period when these beverages shall cease to be in use, is to be looked forward to as a period during which prigs shall be in the ascendant, punsters shall be hauled off to prison like pickpockets, and obstinate humourists, like a proscribed sect, shall have to burrow in cellars or skulk in bands among the hills? In short, is there anything so awfully ghastly in the prospect of a world without grog?—*Scottish Review*.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—The full value of an admirable remedy—**COD LIVER OIL**—not only in Consumption, but in many other painful disorders, has hitherto not been so justly appreciated in England, as by our Continental neighbours,—practical experience having taught them its extraordinary efficacy in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchitis, Asthma, Rickets, Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases, and its superiority over every other medicine for the removal of General Debility in children and adults, and for the restoration of strength in the convalescent. Probably this error has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining Cod Liver Oil in a pure and genuine state—few articles being more ingeniously and extensively adulterated or tampered with. This obstacle is now fortunately removed by the introduction into this country of the celebrated Light Brown Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, whose indefatigable researches, during a period of fifteen years, have enabled him to detect the causes of the too frequent failures of this remedy, to discover its essential properties, and to supply an article ensuring the confidence of medical practitioners and their suffering patients. Sold in Imperial Half Pint, Pint, and Quart Bottles with full directions for use, by Ansar, Halford, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Dr. de Jongh's accredited Agent and Cinquequees, and may be obtained from all respectable Chemists and Druggists in the Kingdom.

Gleanings.

An Anti-Mormon Society has been established in Dublin. What next?

Six emigrant ships for Australia are to start from Southampton during the next month.

The poet Laureate is said to be occupied in the composition of an ode on the battle of the Alma.

Thackeray, it is said, meditates a second lecturing tour in America as soon as his *Newcomes* is finished.

Sawdust pills would effectually cure many of the diseases with which mankind are afflicted, if every individual would make his own sawdust.

A poor cornet having got his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that the brain was visible; on which he remarked, "Do write to tell father, for he always swore I had none."

The result of William Howitt's voyage to our gold colony will be a very interesting volume, with designs by Harvey, entitled "The Note-Book of a Young Adventurer in the Wilds of Australia."

Rowland Hill once said, on observing some persons enter his chapel to avoid the rain that was falling, "Many persons are to be blamed for making their religion a cloak, but I do not think those much better who make it an umbrella."

It has been alleged that a manufactory in Paris makes the enormous quantity of 3,800,000 chemical matches a-day. A Belgian journal, the *Postillon de Lessine*, states that in the manufactory of M. B. Mertens in that place, from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 chemical matches are made daily.

Brighton continues unusually crowded with visitors, including many in high life. Amongst them are the Duke and Duchess of Wellington. His grace (says the *Sussex Express*) is a great admirer of the Rev. Mr. Sortain's preaching, and attends divine worship at the chapel of the reverend gentleman in North-street.

The most extraordinary instance of patience on record in modern times, is that of an Illinois Judge, who listened silently for two days while a couple of wordy attorneys contended about the construction of an act of the legislature, and then ended the controversy by quietly remarking—"Gentlemen, the law is repealed!"

Mr. Stephen Brown, of Syracuse, has invented an ingenious press for printing four different colours simultaneously, at the rate of 500 impressions an hour; and not only can different lines and letters be printed in various hues, but so perfect is the invention that one letter may be printed in two, three, or four colours; or be printed in one colour and shaded by another, all with the same impression.—*American Courier*.

A New York contemporary tells us that the editor of the *North Carolina Baptist Spectator* is an officiating minister of the Gospel; a licensed attorney; agent for nearly all the insurance and assurance companies north of the Potomac; commissioner for thirty states; and applicant for the same when Kansas and Nebraska shall have come in; bank director; chairman of the Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools; temperance orator; agent and counsel for Wake Forest College; president and secretary of all the boards of the Baptist church, &c.; and in addition, he owns more town property, has the neatest farm, the best fruits, and the finest cattle of any man in the country.

Very idle (says Emerson) is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and all fear of remaining unknown is not less so. If a man knows that he can do anything, that he can do it better than any one else, he has a pledge of the acknowledgment of the fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment-days; and into every assembly that a man enters, into every action he attempts, he is gauged and stamped. In every troop of boys that whoop and run in each yard and square, a new-comer is as well and accurately weighed in the course of a few days, and stamped with his right number, as if he had undergone a former trial of his strength, speed, and temper. A stranger comes from a distant school, with better dress, with trinkets in his pockets, with air and pretensions. An older boy says to himself, "It's no use; we shall find him out to-morrow."

We find the following extraordinary statement in a New York paper:—"Mr. Railing, of New Hampshire, was among the victims of the last railroad accident between Brighton and London. His heirs, after having paid him the customary funeral honours, did what all heirs do in similar cases—opened the will of the deceased, to ascertain what share each was to have in his posthumous liberalities. As he had never given a penny to either of his relatives during his life time, they expected to be the richer now that he was no more. One may imagine the surprise caused by the first line of the will:—

This is my Testament. I give and bequeath all my goods, present or future, moveable or immoveable, in England or on the Continent, to that railroad company on whose road I have had the happiness to meet with death, that blessed deliverance from my terrestrial prison.

Further on, the testator gives his reasons for his bequest. The idea had taken firm possession of his mind that he was destined to die a violent death, and the most desirable one in his view was that caused by the explosion of a locomotive. He travelled, therefore, constantly on the railroads of England, Belgium, and France. There was not a station where he was not known. All the conductors were familiar with his peculiar costume. He had narrowly escaped death several times. Once he was shut up in a car under water, another time he was in the next car to the one that was shattered, and he described with the greatest enthusiasm those terrible accidents, when he saw death so near without being able to obtain it. Disappointed in Europe, he went to the United States. He made frequent excursions on the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Ontario, the Niagara, but notwithstanding their frequent explosions he returned with a whole skin. He was destined to be crushed under a car of the mother country. It is said that the relatives will attempt to break the will on the ground of insanity, but it is probable that the railroad will win the suit in spite of the proverb, that the murderer never inherits from his victim."

Discussing the want of paper, the *Household Words* observes:—"Do any of us burn rags, or allow anybody under our roof to burn them? Never let such a thing happen again. Let the maids know that rags now fetch a pretty penny; and let them have a rag-bag, as a regular part of the kitchen establishment. As for the parlour, the shop, the office—from the humblest tradesman's to the government bureau—do we not waste paper unconsciously? Is it not thought genteel and liberal to send as many blank pages as possible in an envelope?—to make our manuscript a rivulet of ink in wide banks of margin?—This is foolish, and worse than foolish, when the evil is not merely dearth but scarcity. In a scarcity of flour, noblemen retrench their puddings and pastry, not because flour is dear, but because there is not enough, and

the poor will be starved if the rich do not eat less of flour and more of other things. Thus it is with the present scarcity of rags. It is not meanness, but only justice to great social interests, if public men and rich men will enforce economy in the use of paper on all whom they can influence, until a remedy for the scarcity shall be found.

Smee gives the following rules for the preservation of the sight.—The eye should never view an intense light. The light of a flame should never fall upon any part of the eye during use. Bodies of all colours should be equally viewed, and, after regarding a bright or primary colour, repose should be sought by looking at a tertiary colour. An unsteady flame is hurtful during reading or writing. The eye is liable to damage from being employed on black objects by artificial light, because it is insufficient for the purpose. The observation of objects at the reflecting angle is hurtful, from the intensity of light. All coverings to light are injurious, as the clearness of the flame is diminished, and ground glass shades are particularly detrimental. Reading during railway travelling is hurtful, because of the unsteady motion which is imparted to the book. The observation of close objects during rapid locomotion is trying and detrimental to vision. Glasses of neutral tint, blue or green colour, may be employed to protect the eyes from a bright sun in the middle of the day, but they are injurious when the light is not painfully intense. Rapid transitions from darkness to intense light are liable to be followed by blindness.

In an article on Foote, the wit and satirist, a writer in the *Quarterly Review* strings together some of his repartees:—"He was talking away one evening, at the dinner-table of a man of rank, when at the point of one of his best stories, one of the party interrupted him suddenly with an air of most considerate apology, 'I beg your pardon, Mr. Foote, but your handkerchief is half out of your pocket.'—'Thank you sir,' said Foote, replacing it; 'you know the company better than I do,' and then finished his joke. . . . 'Why do you attack my weakest part?' he asked of one who had raised a laugh at what Johnson calls his *deposition*: 'did I ever say anything about your head?' Dining when in Paris with Lord Stormont, that thrifty Scotch peer, then ambassador, as usual, produced his wine in the smallest of decanters, and dispensed it in the smallest of glasses, enlarging all the time on its exquisite growth and enormous age. 'It is very little for its age,' said Foote, holding up his diminutive glass. —A stately and silly country squire was regaling a large party with the number of fashionable folk he had visited that morning. 'And among the rest,' he said, 'I called upon my good friend the Earl of Cholmondeley, but he was not at home.'—'That is exceedingly surprising,' said Foote; 'what, nor none of his pe-o-ple?'—The then Duke of Cumberland (the foolish Duke, as he was called) came one night into the green-room at the Haymarket Theatre. 'Well, Foote,' said he, 'here I am, ready, as usual, to swallow all your good things.'—'Really,' replied Foote, 'your Royal Highness must have an excellent digestion, for you never bring any up again.' . . . Much bored by a pompous physician at Bath, who confided to him as a great secret that he had a mind to publish his own poems, but had so many irons in the fire he really did not well know what to do: 'Take my advice, Doctor,' says Foote, 'and put your poems where your irons are.'

BIRTHS.

October 19th, at Brixton, the wife of the Rev. S. ELDRIDGE, of a son.

October 26th, at Red Lion-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. ROBERT WHALL COOKE, of a son.

October 29th, at Kettering, the wife of the Rev. JAMES MURIEL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

October 18th, at the Congregational Chapel, Cratfield, Suffolk, by the Rev. John W. WAYNE, Mr. GEORGE GARDWOOD, of Rumburgh, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. ROBERT SMITH, of Linstead Magna.

October 25th, at Bloomsbury Chapel (Rev. W. Brock's) by the brother of the bride, FRANK, youngest son of J. HOLMDEN, Esq., of Eden Bridge, Kent, to EMILY, third daughter of the late THOMAS SWINBOURN, Esq., of Kilburn.

October 26th, by licence, at Doward Chapel, Whitechurch, Herefordshire, by the Rev. William Pinn, Mr. EDMUND MAYO, miller, of New Wells, Monmouthshire, eldest son of Mr. FREDERICK MAYO, miller, of Whitechurch, to Miss ELIZA, only daughter of Mr. PHILIP HERBERT, farmer, of New Mills.

October 26th, at St. Thomas's-square Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. J. Burnet, JAMES, niece and adopted daughter of the Rev. J. WATSON, Hackney College, to the Rev. W. ROBERTS, minister of Albion Chapel, Southampton.

October 26th, at Princes's-street Chapel, by the Rev. John Alexander, (assisted by the father of the bride), the Rev. J. MATTHEWS, of Aldborough, to ANN ELIZABETH, the eldest daughter of Mr. J. S. BOWLES, of Thorpe-terrace.

October 26th, at the Independent Chapel, Melton Mowbray, by the Rev. Joseph Twidale, the Rev. T. W. LAXTON, Little Deans, Gloucester, to CHARISMA, eldest daughter of Mr. R. F. GIBBS, of Melton.

October 26th, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Daniel Katterns, EDWARD, second son of GEORGE OFFOR, Esq., of Hackney, to MEHTABEL, second daughter of JOHN MIDDLETON HARR, Esq., of Islington, and Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

October 28th, at Hornsea, near Hull, with special licence, by the Rev. James Palms, M.A., WM. BROGDAL, Esq., of Westoe Cottage, South Shields, to MARY, eldest daughter of the late JOHN CRAIKES, Esq., merchant of Wright-street, Hull.

October 28th, at Edinburgh, JOHN B. HADDON, Clifton, Northamptonshire, to CATHERINE, daughter of Mr. KIRBY, Lubenham Lodge, Leicestershire.

DEATHS.

October 4th, on the heights before Sebastopol, Captain HYLTON JOLLIFFE, of the Coldstream Guards, aged 28, eldest son of Sir WM. G. HYLTON JOLLIFFE, Bart., M.P.

October 6th, in Balaklava Bay, on board the Hydaspes, of fever, HENRY CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., Lieutenant in 6th Dragoons, eldest surviving son of the late HENRY DAWSON, Esq., of Launde Abbey, aged 19.

October 7th, before Sebastopol, of cholera, ADAM MAITLAND, Esq.; Captain 79th Highlanders, son of the late Hon. THOMAS MAITLAND, of Dundrennan, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Scotland.

October 20th, at Staindrop, Mrs. ELIZABETH SIMPSON, aged 59.

October 22nd, the Rev. JAMES HALDANE STEWART, rector of Limplestree, Surrey (formerly minister of Percy Chapel, London, and incumbent of St. Bride's, Liverpool), aged 78.

October 22nd, ANNE, Lady DOUGLASS, wife of General Sir HOWARD DOUGLASS, G.C.B., Bart.

October 23rd, aged 68, Lieutenant-General EWART, C.B., of Beech-grove, Sunninghill, Berkshire, Colonel of the 67th Regiment.

October 23rd, at Kingston-on-Thames, in his 83rd year, Mr. HOLLAND GODDARD, formerly of Market Harborough.

October 24th, at 1, St. George's Villas, Islington, aged 22 years FANNY the beloved wife of the Rev. THEOPHILUS LEECH, minister of Barnsbury Chapel.

October 24th, at his residence, Stonehead House, Bridgnorth, greatly respected, the Rev. SAMUEL PARKER, aged 74, for thirty-six years the useful and beloved pastor of the Independent church in that town.

October 24th, aged 12½ years, GEORGINA, the beloved and only daughter of Mr. D. T. GROOM, of Unity-street, Bristol, having only survived her brother fifteen days.

October 24th, at Hendon, after six days' illness, EMMA ELISA, aged 14, the much beloved and only daughter of Mr. J. SMART, of that place.

October 25th, at Brighton, of consumption, in his 56th year, BENJAMIN VENTOUR, Esq., of Tobago, West Indies, a Member of Her Majesty's Council in that Island.

October 26th, at Kempston, near Bedford, HENRY STUART, Esq., M.P., in the 51st year of his age.

October 27th, at 5, Ovington-square, FRANCES, widow of the late Right Hon. Sir LANCELOT SHADWELL, Vice-Chancellor of England in her 66th year.

October 27th, at Cheadle, Staffordshire, very suddenly, Mr. THOMAS GINSON, aged 65 years. He was much respected, and his end was peace.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Market has varied but little during the past week. On Monday Consols somewhat improved in consequence of the generally favourable tenor of the news from the East, the fall in the corn market, and the fine weather for agricultural operation. To-day, however, the advices received from the Continent and the seat of war being regarded as less favourable has led to money stock being more freely offered. Consols have been dealt in for money and account up to 94½ 94½, but are now at 94½ 94½. Reduced Three per Cents. have been operated in at 93½ 93½; New Three per Cents. at 93½ 93½, but have since receded to 93½. In the New 2½ per Cents. there was a bargain at 81½. Bank Stock has been dealt in at 211 213. India Bonds, 10s. prem., and Exchequer Bills at 6s. to 9s. prem. Money continues abundant, both in the Stock-Exchange and out of doors. To-morrow being the day when the half-yearly balances are struck at the Bank of England, the Stock-Exchange will be closed as usual.

The only bargains in Foreign Stocks have been in Danish 3 per Cents. at 78½; Portuguese 4 per Cents. ex all over-due Coupons at 37; Mexican at 22½, and Turkish at 2 to 2½ prem.

In the Railway Share Market the upward tendency in prices continues. Caledonians are 5s. higher; East Lancashire, £1 higher; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 10s.; Great Northern were operated in at 90½ 90½; Great Westerns, at 71 71½; Brightons, at 104½ 105; North Westerns, 101½ 101½; South Westerns, 81½ 82; Midlands keep at 69½; Berwicks, at 77½; Yorks, at 64, and South Easterns at 62½. Grand Trunk of Canada Shares were dealt in at 5½ and 6½; Lixembourgs at 4½ 5.

There was more business than usual in mines to-day. Anglo Californian at 6s.; Great Nugget, 15s.; South Australian at par; Cobbe Copper, 47 and 47½; St. John del Rey, 28½ to 29; Copper Mines of England, 50. Linares, 8½. Santiago de Cuba, 6½. Banks were firmer. Crystal Palace shares, 3½. Canada Government Stock, 110½. Royal Mail Steam, £1 dis. East and West India Dock Stock, 108½. Victoria Dock shares, par.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns during the past week show a considerable degree of dullness, aggravated by the rise in the price of food. At Manchester the market remains heavy, and in several manufactories short time is being resorted to. The Birmingham advices describe the iron trade to be as firm as ever, with the exception of its inferior branches, but the general business of the town, although still not unsatisfactory, is affected by the accounts from the United States, Australia, and India. At Nottingham there is great flatness. In the woollen districts, although this is usually a quiet period, the amount of employment is satisfactory, and confidence is well maintained. The Irish linen-markets exhibit no material alteration, but in some articles there has been a partial revival.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the week comprised 15 vessels, of which six were for Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 4,896 tons; three for Sydney, with an aggregate burden 2,822 tons; three for Adelaide, with an aggregate burden of 1,454 tons; one for New Zealand, of 597 tons; one for Portland Bay, of 535 tons; and one for Hobart Town, of 418 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 10,722 tons. The rates of freight continue to exhibit heaviness.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satdy.	Monday.	Tuesday.
3 per Ct. Consols	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Consols for Account	94½	94½	94½	91½	95	94½
3 per Cent. Red	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
New 3½ per Cent.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Annuities	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock	212	212½	212	—	213	213
Exchequer Bills	9 pm	6 pm	7 pm	6 pm	6 pm	6 pm
India Bonds	12 pm	—	—	13 pm	13 pm	—
Long Annuities	4-5-16	4½	4-5-16	4½	4½	4-16

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	26,818,125	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,994,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,818,125
		Silver Bullion	—
	£26,818,125		£26,818,125

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,563,000	Government Securities — (including Dead Weight Annuity)	11,113,273
Reserve	8,125,834	Other Securities	14,742,463
Public Deposits	1,893,487	Notes	5,946,605
Other Deposits	11,702,867	Gold and Silver Coin	537,853
Seven Day and other Bills	1,115,006		
	£32,390,194		£32,390,194

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 26th day of October, 1854.

Friday, October 28th, 1854.

The "Gazette" contains a notice that the following places have been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:—St. Mary's Chapel, Chorley, Lancashire. Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, Elham, Kent.

BANKRUPTS.

BAKER, E., Newport, Monmouthshire, carrier, November 7, December 5; solicitors, Mr. Phillips, Newport; and Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

BROOKS, J., Salford, grocer, November 9 and 13; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

CHAIK, S., Nuneaton, Warwickshire, grocer, November 10, December 7; solicitors, Messrs. Craddock and Shelley, Nuneaton, and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

DOAK, R., Hanover-place, Kew, draper, November 9, December 11; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters, Sise-lane.

GAY, R., Leeds, ware grinder, November 14, December 5; solicitor, Mr. Naylor, Leeds.

LOVELL, C., Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, boot manufacturer, November 13, December 14; solicitors, Messrs. Abbott, Jenkins, and Abbott, and Mr. Watkins, Wisbeach.

MIDGLEY, J., Nottingham, soda water manufacturer, November 14, December 5; solicitor, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham.

PITMAN, S., Bath, carpenter, November 7, December 5; solicitor, Mr. Gibbs, Bath.

POTOCK, A. W., Old Jewry, coffeehouse-keeper, November 13, December 14; solicitor, Mr. Paterson, Old Broad-street.

RATCLIFF, J., Nottingham, hosier, November 7 and 28; solicitors, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham, and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

REDFERN, S., York, innkeeper, November 14, December 4; solicitors, Messrs. Richardson, York; and Mr. Bulmer, Leeds.

SNOW, E., High-street, St. Giles's, tea-dealer, November 9, December 14; solicitors, Messrs. Allen and Nicol, Queen-street, Cheapside.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

J. H. GIBBS, Wood-street Cheapside, straw-hat-warehouseman, third div. of 1s. 2d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street.

Tuesday, October 31st, 1854.

BANKRUPTS.

ROGERS, J., Laurence Pountney-lane, City, commission agent, November 14, and December 19; solicitors, Messrs. Abrahams, Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

THOMPSON, J., Jun., Terrace, Kensington, draper, November 13, and December 19; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

TUCKER, W. O., Threadneedle-street, City, share broker, November 7, and December 22; solicitors, Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

TUSON, E. W., Harley-street, Cavendish-square, boarding-housekeeper, November 11, and December 22; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

BRETT, H., Portsea, Hampshire, grocer, November 11, and December 22; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

SMITH, P., Bridport-place, Hoxton, licensed victualler, November 11, and December 16; solicitor, Mr. Carpenter, Elm-court, Temple.

MAGNUS, N., Jun., Fore-street, City, shoe manufacturer, November 11, December 16; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

WRIGHT, J., Wendover, Buckinghamshire, surgeon, November 11, December 16; solicitor, Mr. Downes, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

WOOD, LYDIA, and Wood, C. H., Willow-walk, Bermondsey, carpenters, November 11, December 16; solicitor, Mr. Edwards, Lothbury, City.

MASON, H. B., Windmill-street, Haymarket, licensed victualler, November 11, December 16; solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street.

MATTHEWS, J., Newent, Gloucestershire, hallier, November 13, December 11; solicitor, Mr. Lovegrove, Gloucester.

BICKLEY, W., Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, draper, November 9, December 7; solicitors, Mr. Jones, Sise-lane, City, and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

WHITNEY, J., Worcester, draper, November 10, December 7; solicitors, Mr. Hughes, Worcester, and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

MIDGLEY, J., Nottingham, soda-water manufacturer, November 14, December 5; solicitors, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham, and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

BARLOW, W. H., Leeds, hatter, November 17, December 8; solicitor, Mr. Middleton, Leeds.

BROOKS, J., Salford, Lancashire, grocer, November 9 and 20; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Withers, Oxford, chemist, first div. of 4s. 0d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—B. West, Fleet-street, City, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, bookbinder, first div. of 4s., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—T. Burdon, Walbrook-buildings, City, merchant, second div. of 2d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—A. Dalrymple, Lime-street, City, merchant, second div. of 1s. 6d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—W. H. Summers, Sackville-street, bill broker, second and final div. of 8d., November 1, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Lee's, Moorgate-street.—H. Brownell, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 1s. 6d., November 8, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.—J. C. Nicholson, Liverpool, merchant, div. of 8s. 11d., November 1, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.—C. Leighton, Liverpool, grocer, div. of 1d., Nov. 1, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.—G. Forster, Liverpool, share broker, first div. of 7s. 6d., Nov. 1, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.—S. Bartholomew, Birmingham, licensed victualler, first div. of 2s. 4d., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.—C. J. Taylor, Birmingham, coal dealer, first div. of 1s. 3d., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.—I. Steane, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, first div. of 7s. 3d., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.—J. Boyest, Kidderminster, draper, final div. of 5-16d., any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.—J. Roberts, Stratford-on-Avon, builder, first div. of 2d., November 9, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham.—C. B. Gibbs, Eccleshall, Staffordshire, grocer, first div. of 10s., November 9, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham.

Markets.

MARK LANE, LONDON, Monday, October 30, 1854.

Our arrivals of English Wheat during the past week have been moderate, but the quantity offering this morning was larger than of late; with foreign we continue however to be very scantily supplied, and the subjoined account of the exports of Wheat and Flour from New York, from the opening of the navigation to the 7th October inclusive, will show a considerable falling off this year in the exports from the United States, as compared with the two preceding years:—

	1852.	1853.	1854.
Wheat	530,223	595,207	331,469 Quarters.
Flour	2,304,759	1,809,748	737,096 Barrels.

There was less activity in the trade to-day, finest samples of Essex Wheat realized about 2s. 7½ q. under last Monday's quotations, for secondary qualities irregular prices were paid; but in foreign a limited business was done at 2s. 7½ q. reduction. Flour slow sale and the turn cheaper. Malting Barley 2s. 7½ q. lower,

and in other descriptions less doing. Beans and Pease without alteration. The arrivals of Oats were small and barely adequate to the consumption, dealers nevertheless bought cautiously at last week's prices. Linseed cakes fully as dear. The French Government has prohibited the distillation from grain. The current prices are under:—

Barren.		Fertile.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 70 to 78		Danzig	76 to 84
Ditto White	76 84	Konigsberg, Red	74 80
Lincoln, Norfolk, &		Pomeranian, Red	74 84
Yorkshire Red		Rostock	74 84
Northumb. & Scotch 74	78	Danish & Holstein	70 78
Rye	46 48	East Friesland	68 72
Barley malting (new) 32	37	Petersburg	64 74
Distilling		Riga and Archangel	60 66
Malt (pale)	66 72	Polish Odessa	64 74
Beans, Mazagan		Mariupol	72 78
Ticks		Taganrog	62 64
Harrow		Egyptian	54 58
Pigeon		American (U.S.)	74 82
Peas, White	44 46	Barley Pomeranian	32 36
Grey	44 46	Konigsberg	
Maple	44 46	Danish	32 36
Boilers	50 52	East Friesland	30 32
Tares (English)	44 46	Egyptian	24 30
Foreign	38 40	Odessa	24 30
Oats (English feed)	28 34	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	44 46
Sack, of 280 lbs.	54 70	Pigeon	46 50
Linseed, English	60 64	Egyptian	38 40
Baltic	60 62	Peas, White	44 50
Black Sea	62 66	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 44	Dutch	26 31
Canaryseed	48 56	Jahde	24 31
Cloverseed per cwt. of		Danish	24 28
11 lbs. English	48 52	Danish yellow feed	28 32
German	42 60	Swedish	28 32
French	42 46	Petersburg	26 29
American	44 46	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes	£14 to £14 4	New York	36 44
Rape Cake	£5 10 to £6 per ton	Spanish per sack	60 64
Rapeseed	£29 to £31 per last	Caraway Seed	32 38

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, October 30.

There was a large show of foreign beasts in to-day's market; but the supply of Sheep and Calves was only moderate. The arrivals of beasts fresh from our own grazing districts were slightly on the increase, but the general quality was very inferior; indeed, we may observe that there were not 500 really good beasts in the supply. As the attendance of both town and country butchers was extensive, the Beef trade ruled steady, at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday last. The top figure for Scots was 5s. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,800 Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 17 horned and polled Scots. The supply of sheep was tolerably good as to number, but deficient in quality. For all breeds we had a steady, but by no means brisk demand, and last Monday's currency was well supported. The primest old downs realised 4s. 10d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was moderate, were in fair request, at last week's quotations. The highest figure for Veal was 4s. 8d. per 8lbs. We were fairly supplied with Pigs, which sold steadily at late rates. The arrivals of stock from Ireland last week were 69 beasts.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Coarse and inferior		Prime coarse wool-	
Beasts	3 2 3 4	led Sheep	4 0 4 4
Second quality do.	3 6 3 10	Prime South Down	
Prime large Oxen	4 0 4 8	Sheep	4 6 4 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 5 0	Large coarse Calves	3 4 4 0
Coarse and inferior		Prime small do.	4 2 4 8
Sheep	3 4 3 6	Large Hogs	3 2 4 4
Second quality do.	3 8 3 10	Nest small Porks	4 6 5 0
Suckling Calves, 22s. to 29s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 21s. to 27s. each.			

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 30.

The supplies of country-killed meat here to-day were seasonably good, but those slaughtered in the metropolis were very moderate. Prime Beef, Mutton, Veal, and Pork sold steadily at full prices; otherwise the demand was in a sluggish state.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef		Small Pork	
	3 0 3 2		4 4 3 2
Middling do.	3 4 3 6	Inferior Mutton	3 4 3 6
Prime large do.	3 8 4 0	Middling do.	3 8 4 2
Do. small do.	4 2 4 4	Prime do.	4 4 4 6
Large Pork	3 4 4 2	Veal	3 2 4 6

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 30.—There was a steady demand for Irish Butter throughout the past week, and sales made on board and landed to a respectable extent. The market healthy, and prices at the close ruled for Cork, 10s. to 10½s.; Limerick, 9s. to 9½s.; Carlow, 9s. to 10½s., landed, and in proportion on board. Foreign sold steadily at from 7s. to 10s. according to kind and quality. Bacon.—The supply of prime Irish Hambro' singed sides was not quite sufficient for the wants of the trade. The former realised 7s., the latter 7½s. per cwt. Hams were in request at from 8s. up to 9s. for choice quality. Lard steady. Bladders, 6s. to 7s.; Kags, 5s. to 6s.

Prices of Butter, Cheese, Hams, &c.

Friesland per cwt.		Cheddar (new) per cwt.	
	106 to 108		66 to 80
Kiel	94 98	Cheddar	68 80
Dorset	110 112	Double Gloucester	60 70
Carlow	98 100	Single do.	60 70
Waterford	98 100	York Hams (new)	74 84
Cork (new)	84 94	Westmoreland, do.	72 82
Limerick (old)		Irish do.	66 76
Sligo		Wiltshire Bacon (green)	72 74
Fresh, per doz. 13s. 0d. 14s. 0d.		Waterford	

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat Bread in the Metropolis are from 9½d. to 10½d.; and Household do. 8d. to 9d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS.—The market for cloverseed and trefoil continues inactive. The high prices required for foreign seed prevent any transactions for this market. Canaryseed was firm this morning, and fully as dear. In our other seeds we have no variation to note. Canaryseed has been in good request, and prices have had an upward tendency. Tares are held for more money. Rapeseed and all other articles are producing extreme rates.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Oct. 30.—The supplies of home-grown potatoes on sale in these markets are very moderate, but in excellent condition. The imports from abroad have amounted to only 25 bags 4 baskets from Amsterdam, 10 bags from Hambro', 129 baskets from Rotterdam, and 14 hampers from Amsterdam. A steady business is doing as follows:—Regents, 80s. to 95s.; Shaws, 75s. to 85s.; blues, 80s. to 85s. per ton.

COALS, Monday.—Stewart's, 26s.; Haswell, 26s.; Kelloe, 25s. 6d.; Russell Grange, 25s.; Warnclyffe, 24s.; Lambton's, 25s. 6d.; Wylam, 20s. 9d.; Northumberland, 19s. 6d.; Hartley's, 22s. Market heavy at the rates of Friday's sale. 40 fresh arrivals.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Oct. 30.—Our market is inactive, and prices are about 1s. per cwt. lower than on Monday last. To-day new F.Y.O. on the spot is quoted at 67s. per cwt. Town Tallow, 66s. net cash. Rough Fat, 3s. 8d. per 8lbs.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	46,344	65,40	30,771	21,612	30,072
Price of Y.C.	38s. 3d. to 37s. 6d.	40s. 0d. to 39s. 6d.	43s. 0d. to 42s. 6d.	47s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.	46s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.
Delivery last week	2,422	2,989	2,122	2,028	2,293
Ditto from 1st June	39,351	38,499	30,137	45,870	30,316
Arrival last week	1,295	26,165	5,487	2,064	2,386
Ditto from 1st June	60,058	67,373	26,280	44,167	24,388
Price of Town	41s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	45s. 0d.	61s. 0d.	68s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week, included 4,307 bales from Sydney, 373 from Germany, 111 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 50 from Buenos Ayres. The public sales of wool are proceeding satisfactorily. As the supply of English wool on sale has rather increased, and as the Colonial sales are now in progress, the demand for English has become very inactive, and in some instances prices may be considered a shade lower than last week.

	s. d.	s. d.
Down legs	1 1	1 1
Half-breds	1 1	1 1
Wool clothing	0 11	1 0
Kent Fleeces	1 1	1 1
Combining Skins	1 0	1 2
Flannel Wool	0 11	1 1
Blanket Wool	0 8	1 1
Leicester Fleeces	0 11	1 0

FLAX, HEMP, COIN, &c.—The demand for Flax is far from active, yet prices are well supported. Hemp is firm; Petersburg clean is quoted at 26s. to 26½s. per ton. Jute and Coir goods command previous rates.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, October 25.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.		Ditto	
	0 3½ to 0 0		pr lb.
Ditto	64 72 lbs.	0 3½	0 3½
Ditto	72 80 lbs.	0 3½	0 3½
Ditto	80 88 lbs.	0 3½	0 3½
Ditto	88 96 lbs.	0 4	0 4½
Ditto	96 104 lbs.	0 4½	0 4½
Ditto	104 112 lbs.	0 4½	0 4½
Horse Hides		6 0	0 0 each.
Calf Skins, light		2 0	3 0
Ditto, full		6 0	0 0
Polled Sheep		3 9	5 3
Kents and half-breds		3 3	3 3
Downs		3 9	3 2
Lambs		2 9	4 6

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, October 30.—Our market is firmer, with a moderate demand for fine quantities at fully the prices of last week. In yearlings and old Hops there is not much doing.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, October 30.—The market closed steadily without change in prices. The sales reached 8,000 bales, comprising 5,500 Americans—(1,000 for export and 1,000 on speculation); 200 Fernand and Maranhão, 500 to 600; 150 Bahia, 600 to 650; 400 Egyptian, 500 to 600; and 1,500 Surat, 500 to 600, per lb. (800 taken by exporters.)

Advertisements.

THE NEW ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.

Under the Patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

INSTITUTED 1844.

Designed to Receive and Educate Fatherless Children from the Earliest Infancy throughout the whole Period of Childhood, without distinction of Age, Sex, Place, or Religious Connection.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY NEXT. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where Forms of Application for Candidates, and Lists of Subscribers, may be had gratuitously, and every information, on any day from Ten till Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.
THOMAS W. AVELING, }

N.B. All Communications and Subscriptions to be addressed to Mr. John Quin, sub-Secretary, and Post-office Orders made payable to him at the Office, 32, Penitence.

* Cases arising from the Army and Navy and from the prevailing Epidemic are in every way eligible, and will have special consideration under present circumstances.

JACKSON'S PATENT PREPARATION

for the PRESERVATION OF POTATOES, SEEDS, &c.—This valuable discovery, for which LETTERS PATENT have been obtained, is the successful result of fourteen years' study and experiments in the preservation of vegetable matters. It imparts health and vigor to the Plants and Seeds subjected to its action; and effectually prevents the POTATO DISEASE; the SMUT in WHEAT; MILDEW and ROT; all FUNGAL DISEASES; and the ATTACKS OF INSECTS and VERMIN; and further recommends itself to the FARMER, the PLANTER, and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, by the extreme simplicity of the mode of application.

It is sold by all Seedsmen and Chemists, in Packets of One, Two, Three, and Four Pounds each, with Instructions for its use; and parties requiring larger quantities for their own use or for exportation can be supplied on advantageous terms by addressing Mr. JACKSON, the Patentee, 18, Cannon-street, London-bridge; where the article is always on Sale, and the fullest particulars and directions for its use can be obtained.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS

IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, and instant relief and a rapid cure of ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS,

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury. Gentlemen.—Having heard your Wafers very highly spoken of by several persons who had taken them with decided benefit I have recommended them in several cases of confirmed asthma, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate cases.

(Signed)

W. J. COOPER, Surgeon.

CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH. F. Thomas Carter, Egmont, Cheshire, had an asthmatic cough for fourteen years; nothing ever gave relief until I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, three boxes of which have entirely cured me.

(Signed)

THOMAS CARTER.

Witness, Mr. George Howell, Chemist, Dale-street, Liverpool.

CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Carey, Cocks, and Roper, Man of Ross House.

A lady a few months ago told us she should never fear a consumptive cough again as long as she could get a box of Dr. Locock's Wafers, although the greater part of her family had died of consumption.

(Signed)

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